

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1896.

NO. 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Morning Session, Tuesday, February 18, 1896.

THE Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Church of Our Father, corner Thirteenth and L streets, Tuesday, February 18, 1896.

Congress was called to order by Mrs. John W. Foster, President General, at 10.25.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chaplain General will lead in prayer.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL (Mrs. Bullock). Almighty and everlasting God! We praise and magnify thy great and glorious name for thou art God alone. There is no speech nor language where thy voice is not heard. Thou upholdest all things by the power of thy word and directest all things after the counsel of thine own will, and there is no one to call in question thine authority or ask thee for the reason for thy doings. O God, we thank thee that thou hast again permitted us to meet together this morning under circumstances of great mercy, for since last we met thousands have slept the sleep of death, and we are this moment the living monuments of thy love and protecting care. O God, we pray for the sick and sorrowing ones. Deal with them, we pray thee, with great mercy, and may they bow in humble submission to thy will, "knowing thou doest all things well." We pray thee, O Lord, to instruct us in all necessary directions, and may our whole life, words, and actions be governed only by a living faith in thee, who hath loved us

and given thyself for us. Direct and govern us in our work, keep us, we pray thee, from error and prejudice, and in thy name, O Lord, let all bitterness and wrath, clamor and evil speaking be put away from us, and let us be kind and forgiving to one another even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us, who hath taught us to say, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever." Amen.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung, led by the Young Ladies' Chorus of the Daughters of the American Revolution; director, Miss Anna B. Yeatman.

Address of Welcome was read by the President General, Mrs. Foster, as follows:

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, PRESIDENT
GENERAL.

Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress: I greet you to-day with pleasure and pride; pleasure to meet again with such a distinguished body of patriotic American women; and pride at the great work which has been accomplished by our noble organization since we last assembled as a Continental Congress. Never as in the past year has its utility and the propriety of its existence been so fully demonstrated, and I tender you my hearty congratulations on the progress made and the high and permanent position in the country now occupied by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was a wise foresight which, following the failure to secure admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, led to the separate and independent organization of the women whose ancestors had fought and died to found this Republic. None more than the women of America owe a debt of gratitude to the heroes of the Revolutionary War, and none more than they are interested in cherishing and increasing that spirit of patriotism which has given to this country the most perfect government and the best social system of the world. In no

country of the globe are women more highly respected, do they enjoy greater freedom, better protection of the laws, higher privileges of education, more avenues for employment and distinction, and nowhere has our Christian civilization wrought so successfully for the elevation and blessing of the sex.

It is, therefore, the bounden duty, as well as the precious privilege, of the women of America to do all in their power to honor the memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary struggle, to keep fresh in the minds of the American people all the heroic events of that forever memorable epoch, and to impress upon our people the lesson that only by the cultivation of the same spirit of patriotism can they enjoy for themselves and perpetuate for their posterity the blessings of a free government and a pure society.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report to the Congress that in the work of the past year there is abundant evidence that the Daughters of the American Revolution have, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by their constitution, been inspired by the high motives to which I have referred. You will, I am sure, find confirmation of this statement in the reports of the State Regents and the general officers.

It will not be possible in the limits of this address to refer in detail to the work of the various Chapters, and I must content myself with commending to your attention the reports of the various State Regents to be hereafter submitted; it is pleasant, however, to note in a general way the character of the work throughout the country. In the Atlantic and Central States the neglected and forgotten grave of many an old Revolutionary soldier has been marked and honored by becoming ceremonies of the Daughters. In many Chapters historical days have been celebrated with a variety of exercises calculated to incite the communities where held to a higher standard of patriotism. Some Chapters have offered prizes to the students of universities and colleges on topics in American history, and others to the pupils of the public schools for essays on special historical subjects of local interest; but the most notable example in this direction has been the movement of the New York City Chapters for founding a professorship of American history in Barnard College.

From all over the land come reports of interesting Chapter meetings for the study of Revolutionary topics and the bringing to light unwritten history of our country, particularly of towns and counties. A special feature has been the record compiled of the part borne by the women in the Revolutionary period. Many old relics and manuscripts of historic value have been brought to light as the result of the search in State, municipal, and private archives inaugurated by the various Chapters; and thus a patriotic enthusiasm for historic research is being created, which must redound to the Nation's good.

In reviewing the various departments of business, I desire in the first place to make public recognition of the hearty and full coöperation and support which I have received from the National Board of Management and all the officers of the Society; and it is especially gratifying to note that harmony and unity of action has marked all our deliberations. The general attendance of members at the meetings of the Board, the faithfulness with which the officers have discharged their duties, and the systematic business methods adopted, call for the highest commendation, and I think this will be made apparent to the Congress when it shall have heard the detailed reports which will be submitted to it.

The reports of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization and the Recording Secretary General will give the detailed statistics as to the growth of the Society during the past year. It is very gratifying to be able to announce that the increase in membership has been the greatest of any year since the organization, being more than four thousand, and making the total membership over twelve thousand—surely an imposing army of patriotic women. It is pleasant to note that among the new members is included Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. The progress of the Society in the past two years is shown by the following table:

Number of State Regents, February 22, 1894,	22
Number added for year ending February 22, 1895,	19
Number added for year ending February 22, 1896,	6
<hr/>	
Total States and Territories in Society,	47

Number of Chapters February 22, 1894,	21
Number added for year ending February 22, 1895,	120
Number added for year ending February 22, 1896,	72
<hr/>	
Total number of Chapters,	213
Number of members February 22, 1894,	4,710
Number admitted for year ending February 22, 1895,	3,434
Number admitted for year ending February 22, 1896,	4,023

While there is much in these statistics to awaken our pride, they should also serve as a stimulus to create a new enthusiasm and a more enlarged sphere of usefulness. We are even now a veritable army, but if we are true to our principles we should feel that our work is only well begun. Not until a Chapter is established in every large town in this broad land should it be thought that our mission was accomplished, and it is not an unreasonable expectation to look forward to the day when one hundred thousand women shall be enrolled in our organization.

The Treasurer General's report will show that the finances are in a good condition. Notwithstanding considerable expenditure was occasioned by the accumulated business of the previous year, it has been possible to add considerably to the permanent fund, and a large balance is in the hands of the Treasurer General.

The National Hymn Committee has been giving careful attention to its duties, and will be able at this evening's session to show the progress made by it.

The Committee on Incorporation has secured the passage by Congress of the desired act, and the Society is now national in legal form as well as in character.

The reports of the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, the national organ of the Daughters, will exhibit a year of prosperity, of reduced expenses, and of largely increased circulation. The Editor has discharged her duties with marked ability, and she has been ably seconded by contributors both within and without the Society. It bids fair during the coming year to become self-supporting, and as a medium of communication between the Chapters and the Board of Management, as well as a potent factor in promoting the

great objects of our organization, I deem it worthy of the most favorable consideration of the Congress and of the patronage of all the members of the Society.

A new movement in the work of the past year, which gives great promise of usefulness, is the inauguration of the "Children of the American Revolution" under the direction and care of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." The work of organization of the Society was entrusted by the Fourth Congress to the originator of the movement, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of the Concord, Massachusetts, Chapter, and the wisdom of the choice has been demonstrated in the signal success which has attended her labors. Her report will show that within six months of actual work fifty-seven Societies have been organized, four thousand seven hundred applications for membership have been sent out, and over seven hundred have already been enrolled. The importance of this movement cannot be too highly valued, and I commend it to the warm support and patronage of the Society. In the valuable series of papers being published on "This Country of Ours," by ex-President Harrison, the organization and systematic training of the children in love of country are strongly commended. He says: "If we would strengthen our country we should cultivate a love of it in our own hearts and in the hearts of our children. * * * Patriotism should be cultivated—should, in every home, be communicated to the children, not casually, but by plan and forethought."

One of the notable events of the year was a series of meetings of representative women of the Society held at Atlanta in October, in connection with the Cotton States International Exposition. In no part of our common country are there more enthusiastic or better organized Chapters than in the Southern States of the Republic, and these meetings afforded them an opportunity to extend to the Daughters from the more distant States a most patriotic welcome and generous hospitality. A practical and very gratifying result of that Exposition has been the acquisition by the Atlanta Chapter of the Massachusetts State building through the efforts of various members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Coming as it does as a donation from the State of Massachusetts, it is a conspicu-

ous evidence of that fraternal spirit which to-day allows no sectional lines to limit its patriotism. As this is the first colonial memorial hall acquired by any Chapter, I trust it marks a new era in the Society, indicating its permanency and the beginning of the acquisition of such halls throughout the country. In this connection I desire to again bring to your attention the project of a Continental Memorial Hall in this capital. It was suggested by our first honored President General, Mrs. Harrison, and recommended by her successor, Mrs. Stevenson. A Standing Committee of prominent members of the Society, created two years ago, has the subject under careful consideration and in reporting progress last year submitted some valuable suggestions to the Congress, and a further report will be made at this session. The desirability of such a building is universally acknowledged, and it would seem that the time had arrived when a business-like plan should be matured and adopted and a systematic and thoroughly organized effort be set on foot to carry the long-contemplated project into successful execution. Although it is no small undertaking to erect a building suitable to the object and becoming the capital of the great Nation, surely this Society with its more than twelve thousand members, representing in so large a degree the wealth, enterprise, and patriotism of the country, is equal to the task.

At the last Congress a resolution was adopted appointing the State Regents, Mrs. Donald McLean, the mover of the resolution, and the President General a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the National Society and to report to the next Congress. With the concurrence of the author of the resolution I called a meeting of the committee for October 29 last, but no quorum responded to the call, and a second meeting was fixed for December 8 last, with the same result; and the committee, therefore, failed to organize or transact any business. In view of the fact that by the terms of the resolution the committee was directed to cause its report to be printed and mailed to the Chapter Regents on or before January 1, I decided that it was not proper for me to make any further attempts to secure a meeting of the committee, as it was the obvious sense of the Congress that a full opportunity should be afforded the several Chapters to examine and deliberate upon the pro-

posed revision before appointing their delegates to the Congress which would be called upon to take action on the committee's report. The present constitution provides for its amendment through the National Board of Management. If, as it would seem to be the case, it is the desire of the Congress to entrust the contemplated revision to a special committee, I would suggest that its desire can be met without transgressing the constitutional provisions by directing the Board of Management at one of its meetings before January 1, and after the Committee on Revision has completed its labors, to transmit to all the Chapters the report of the committee, and at its meeting previous to the assembling of the next Congress to submit the report to this body with any action taken thereon by the Chapters. As it seems impracticable to secure the attendance of a committee so widely separated as are the State Regents, I recommend that a special revision committee of a smaller number be chosen by the Congress of such prominent and experienced members as will command the confidence of the Society and whose judicious work will commend itself to the hearty approval of the next Congress.

I repeat the recommendation so forcibly presented by my honored predecessor, Mrs. Stevenson, for the creation and selection of a First Vice President General, whose special duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of the National Board of Management in the absence of the President General, to act in harmony with and assist the latter in the supervision of the general work and organization of the Society, and to relieve her of such details as the latter may indicate. I feel the more free to repeat and urge this recommendation, as my term of service must necessarily close with the present Congress. Your choice for this high office will most certainly fall upon one already burdened with public and social cares, and for her success, as well as for your own satisfaction, she should, as far as possible, be relieved of the detailed duties of the office.

I also recommend the creation of the office of Attorney General. The Society has become so large that many legal and constitutional questions are arising, especially in the meetings of the Board of Management, and the want is severely felt of an official, educated and trained in the law, to whom such ques-

tions may be referred. Such an official would be a valuable assistance to the presiding officer of the Congress on points of parliamentary law, and would greatly facilitate the orderly dispatch of business.

A considerable library of valuable books and publications has been accumulated by the Society, and the duties of the existing general officer are so burdensome that the care of the library cannot properly be entrusted to any one of them. There seems to be need of a Librarian General, who will take charge of and catalogue these books, and I recommend that such an office be created. It will not be difficult to select a cultivated woman, trained in library work, whose appointment would of itself be an incentive to the further donation of rare and valuable books, and who could be of much aid to the Registrars in various ways, especially in the search for needed books and documents.

In concluding my recommendations, I beg to enjoin upon the Congress and the Society at large the high importance of preserving its national character. It is entirely proper to perfect the State organizations and make them as efficient as possible, but the controlling influence and central administration at the capital of the Republic should always be cherished and maintained. Our revolutionary forefathers learned by experience the weakness and folly of the irresponsible confederacy system, and let us profit by their experience. You can safely entrust to the Board of Management large executive powers, so long as they are chosen by you and under your direction and control. The glory of our Society and its wide-spread influence and efficiency are in its national character and organization, and nothing should be done to weaken or dissipate them.

The review of the work of the Society for the past year is full of occasion for gratitude and congratulation, but it is shadowed by one event which has saddened the hearts of all who have participated in the general activities of the organization. We have been called upon to mourn the death of Miss Susan C. Clarke, Regent of the banner State of Connecticut, who was suddenly taken from us while in the active discharge of her official duties in attendance upon the meetings of the Daughters at the Atlanta Exposition. While she is no

longer present with us, she still lives in the inspiration she has imparted to us through her untiring devotion to the patriotic cause to which she gave her life.

In approaching the end of my term of service, I desire again to manifest my deep appreciation of the high and unexpected honor conferred by my election as President General and to express my profound gratitude for the loyal and hearty support and confidence extended to me by all the officers and by every member of the Society. These shall ever be among the most highly prized experiences of my life. In this annual address I have given you the result of my brief tenure of office and indicated my estimate of the high aims and possible future of the Society. If we continue faithful to our principles and diligent in extending and maintaining our organization, it is not too much to claim that the future historian may credit the Daughters of the American Revolution as among the most powerful influences in making this great people, under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, the mightiest and most beneficent nation of the earth.

There were bursts of applause throughout the address and prolonged applause at its conclusion.

The response to this address was then read by Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island.

RESPONSE OF MRS. WILBOUR.

Madam President: In behalf of the members of this, the Fifth Continental Congress, I respond to your courteous greeting.

As you pertinently suggest, it is an honor to be associated with an organization of patriotic women, proud of their ancestry, and solemnly conscious of their obligation to keep forever green the memory of the men and women who laid the foundations of our Republic. It is not a work of supererogation to remind our countrymen of the duties we owe our race. In an age when the excitements and rivalries of life might make us forgetful of the sacrifices made by our fathers and mothers, we are specially charged with the work of fostering a virtuous love of country. We sympathize with all you say of

the power of our organization, and in gratification that it has been a powerful auxiliary in fostering patriotism. We have listened with profound interest to the recital of what our numerous Chapters and State organizations have done during the past year. We know that you have kept in vital sympathy with all the worthy undertakings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. So much can be accomplished by a wise President that we accept the work of the year as an evidence of your own fidelity and industry; and it gives us irrepressible sadness to know that your practiced hand will no longer guide the helm. We rejoice with you that so many accessions have been made to the number of our Chapters during the past two years; that so many women have been stimulated, not to frivolity, but to thoughtfulness and patriotism by membership in our organization. The celebrations had by local Chapters and gatherings have been educative; the ascertainment and marking of neglected graves of patriots have been instructive, especially to the young; and the stimulus given to historic research has rescued many a village Hampden from oblivion.

Among the saving forces of the present era in our land is the zeal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to perpetuate the renown of the men and women who seconded the efforts of Washington, Adams, Franklin, and Hamilton, to establish here a successful republic. And the women of this generation can be relied on to recount the deeds of the patriotic women of a century and a quarter ago. The ladies of this Congress have heard with pleasure from your lips of the zeal and hearty coöperation of the National Board of Management and of the officers of the Society. It shows the elevating character of our work. It is a just recognition of your own zeal and industry. It is a prophecy that so long as we realize the sacred nature of our work, jealousy and longing for office and distinction will not mar our harmony or hinder efforts to make our country worthier of its privileges and grand opportunities. I feel that I can say in behalf of my associates that we rejoice in the effort to enlarge the organization of the Children of the American Revolution. The sands of our lives are running out. Though we exult in anticipation of the accession of an hundred thousand

to the Daughters of the American Revolution, yet it will be a pleasant recollection to every one in the closing hour of life, that she inspired children with a reverence for their remote ancestors and kindled in them an ardent love for our common country. It was a gratifying circumstance, Madam President, to which you call attention, that so important a meeting was held last year in Atlanta. Your commendation of the women of the Southern States strikes a responsive chord in our hearts. We hear with delight the earnestness of the Chapters in those States; of the generous hospitality they extended. The birthplaces of Lawrence, Sumpter, Mason, and Pickens are zealous for the fame of their ancestors. And we gratefully acknowledge the forecast which gave to the Atlanta Chapter the Massachusetts State building.

But I recollect that time is flying and that I must not trespass on the patience of this Congress. Allow me then, in behalf of my associates, to renew my thanks for your kind welcome to our national metropolis. We have come here, not chiefly to renew friendships, but to work. We promise, therefore, to ponder your wise suggestions, and will try to take such action as will render the labors of the President less burdensome and make our joint exertions more potent. We forget not that the rearing of a hall for the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city is a desirable achievement of the near future. The enlargement of our library is to be kept steadily in view, and the selection in due time of a competent and skillful librarian is a necessity. We shall weigh your recommendations for the creation of additional offices, and we concur with you in the wish that our central organization may wield an influence potent in stimulating the Chapters to their local work, and in fostering a unity of aim that shall bind us in loving sympathy.

In behalf then of this Congress I thank you for your fidelity in labor during the closing year, and for those weighty words with which you would fain incite us to nobler ambitions.

Thinking of the tender words with which you embalm the memory of one of our late dear associates, I pray that we may all so do our appropriated work that we may individually hear

at last from the King of nations the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress at its last session adopted a resolution that the recommendations of the reports of the national officers of the Congress be referred to a Committee of State Regents, which committee should examine and report upon them to the Congress for action. This resolution was introduced by Mrs. Mather, of New Jersey, as perhaps you will remember. The Chair names the following State Regents as members of that committee: Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Maddox, of California; Mrs. Avery, of Ohio.

A MEMBER. Has any member a right to make a motion before the roll has been called?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Secretary will please read the roll call of delegates.

The Recording Secretary General read the roll call as follows:

OFFICIAL ROLL OF DELEGATES.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

President General.

Mrs. John W. Foster.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson.

Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim,	Mrs. Joseph Washington,
Mrs. James McMillan,	Mrs. John A. T. Hull,
Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle,	Mrs. W. W. Shippen,
Mrs. Stephen J. Field,	Miss Amelia S. Knight,
Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton,	Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,
Mrs. Henry M. Shepard,	Mrs. L. P. Blackburn,
Mrs. John Q. Adams,	Miss Alice Key Blunt,
Mrs. Frances C. Griscom,	Mrs. Miranda Tulloch,
Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew-Hill,	Mrs. J. J. Bullock,
Miss Virginia Miller,	Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. William E. Earle.

Registrars General.

Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison,

Mrs. Philip Hichborn.

Treasurer General.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Historian General.

Mrs. Henry Gannett.

Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. F. W. Dickins.

Surgeon General.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Chaplain General.

Mrs. Harry Heth.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

ALABAMA.

*Delegates.**Alternates.*

State Regent, Mrs. Jas. Bruce Morson.

General Sumter Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Pearson.

Mrs. Jack W. Johnson,

Mrs. N. W. Trimble.

ARKANSAS.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell.

Little Rock Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hanger.

Mrs. B. J. Brown.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent, Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

Eschscholtzia Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont.

Sequoia Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Wetherbee,

Miss Voorhis,

Miss Fedora Wilbur.

Mrs. R. W. Smith.

COLORADO.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. F. Slocum.

Zebulon Pike Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Eliz. C. Goidard.

Mrs. C. A. Eldridge.

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent, Mrs. S. T. Kinney.

Abigail Phelps Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Chas. P. Croft.

Mrs. Chas. B. Wood.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Newton S. Bell.

Miss Mary J. Webb,

Miss Mary E. H. Powers.

*Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. C. H. Slocomb,
Mrs. C. B. Whitman,
Mrs. F. B. Noyes,
Mrs. H. H. Stoddard.Mrs. Frank Arms,
Miss Clara L. Morgan,
Miss Emily Wheeler,
Miss Alice Arms.*Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. F. L. Litchfield.

Mrs. Frederick Belden.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. T. Bulkley.

Mrs. Oliver Bulkley,
Mrs. John H. Perry,
Mrs. Nehemiah Perry.*Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. S. B. Terry,
Miss E. J. Powe.Mrs. F. E. Bristol,
Mrs. D. Bartholomew.*Emma Hart Willard Chapter.*

Regent, Miss Alice Norton.

Mrs. Mary E. Rockwell.

*Esther Stanley Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. F. N. Stanley,
Mrs. J. A. Pickett.

Mrs. Chas. J. Parker.

Eunice Denie Burr Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. B. Glover.

Mrs. C. Berry Peets.

*Faith Trumbull Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins,
Mrs. M. B. Learned.Mrs. S. Caroline Rogers,
Mrs. Frances Robinson.*Fanny Ledyard Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Christopher Morgan,
Mrs. H. D. Fish.Mrs. F. W. Batty,
Miss Annie A. Murphy.*Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. A. S. Comstock.

Mrs. Geo. F. Lockwood.

*James Wadsworth Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Ellen E. Coffin,
Mrs. Kate L. Elmer.Mrs. J. S. Boardman,
Miss Fanny Hotchkiss.*Katherine Gaylord Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. A. J. Muzzy,
Mrs. M. J. Atwood,
Mrs. Harry Barnes.Mrs. E. E. Newell,
Mrs. B. F. Judd,
Mrs. Jessica Allen.*Lucretia Shaw Chapter.*Regent, Miss Alice Chew,
Mrs. F. M. Smith,
Mrs. C. G. Beckman,Mrs. M. C. Eakin,
Mrs. Ella Tate,
Mrs. Johnston,
Mrs. P. Williams.*Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. M. F. Tyler,
Mrs. Beebe,Mrs. C. Berry Peets,
Mrs. N. D. Sperry,

- Mrs. L. B. Morris,
 Mrs. Newcomb.
Mary Silliman Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. H. L. B. Torrey,
 Mrs. Wm. E. Seeley,
 Mrs. J. R. Burroughs.
Mary Wooster Chapter.
 Regent, Miss Helen Meeker,
 Miss Amanda Bliss,
 Mrs. Julia Brush.
Melicent Porter Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. L. H. Kellogg,
 Mrs. Sarah Steele,
 Mrs. Scovill.
Norwalk Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Thos. K. Noble,
 Mrs. M. E. M. Hill.
Orford Parish Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Albert W. Case.
Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. J. M. Andrews.
Rockville Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. F. M. Adams.
Roger Sherman Chapter.
 Regent, Miss Helen M. Boardman.
Ruth Hart Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. C. H. S. Davis,
 Mrs. C. L. Upham,
 Mrs. J. A. Curtiss.
Ruth Wyllys Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe,
 Mrs. Chas. F. Johnson,
 Mrs. F. L. Howard.
Sarah Ludlow Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. E. J. Camp.
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. A. W. Phillips,
 Mrs. Maria W. Pinney,
 Mrs. W. N. Sperry.
Stamford Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. S. C. Devan.
Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,
 Mrs. Sophia H. Coe.
 Mrs. Henry Champion,
 Mrs. A. H. Holt.
 Miss E. M. Bartram,
 Miss S. J. Bartram,
 Miss M. E. Beach.
 Mrs. Harriet Simmons,
 Mrs. Estelle Bliss,
 Mrs. Caroline Bacon.
 Mrs. H. C. Griggs,
 Miss Susie Hill.
 Mrs. Georgianna Parsons.
 Miss B. L. Sprague,
 Miss Boardman.
 Miss Lenora Henry.
 Mrs. G. C. Merriam,
 Mrs. John Ives,
 Mrs. Jas. P. Platt.
 Mrs. Chas. E. Gross, Acting
 Regent,
 Mrs. Jno. Camp,
 Mrs. Henry Ferguson.
 Mrs. Parsons.
 Mrs. G. H. Peck,
 Mrs. J. R. Mason,
 Mrs. W. J. Miller.
 Miss Maria L. Smith.
 Mrs. S. C. M. Lines, Acting
 Regent,
 Mrs. L. B. Hall.

DELAWARE.

State Regent, Mrs. E. C. Churchman.

Cæsar Rodney Chapter.

Regent, Miss Sophie Waples.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

State Regent, Mrs. K. K. Henry.

Army and Navy Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. H. Alden,

Mrs. Herschel Main,

Mrs. A. G. Brackett.

Mrs. Isaac Winston.

Columbia Chapter.

Regent, Miss Sarah A. Lipscomb.

Continental Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. M. Ballinger.

Mrs. M. S. Gist.

Dolly Madison Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. A. Bailey,

Mrs. J. Tabor Johnson,

Miss Washington.

Mrs. W. M. Shuster, Jr.

Martha Washington Chapter.

Regent, Miss Lilian Pike,

Mrs. M. B. Berraud,

Mrs. E. L. Berry.

Mrs. J. N. Hoge.

Mary Washington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. B. Lee,

Mrs. K. T. W. Tittmann,

Miss Mary Pearre,

Miss Ida Beall,

Mrs. J. L. Mitchell,

Miss Elizabeth McLain,

Mrs. G. C. Goodloe,

Mrs. F. W. W. Reading,

Miss Janet E. H. Richards.

Miss E. Lee Washington.

FLORIDA.

State Regent, Mrs. D. G. Ambler.

GEORGIA.

State Regent, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan.

Atlanta Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. M. Dickson,

Mrs. T. Y. Sage,

Mrs. S. G. Jackson,

Mrs. J. R. Simmons.

Mrs. R. J. Lowery.

Augusta Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. R. MacWhorter,

Mrs. G. T. Barnes,

Mrs. H. G. Jeffries.

Miss Marie Allen.

Frances Marion Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. McC. Tharin.

Macon Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Washington.

Mrs. R. E. Park,

Mrs. Morrison Rogers.

Oglethorpe Chapter.

Regent, Miss A. C. Benning.

Mrs. Samuel Spencer,

Mrs. E. P. Dismukes,

Miss M. Benning.

Pulaski Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. T. R. Mills.

Savannah Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. C. Meldrin.

Annie Wilson Karow,
Mrs. A. P. Dixon,
Miss Marie Nesbit.*Sergeant Newton Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. James M. Pace.

Mrs. Charles Robinson.

Susannah Elliott Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Enoch Calloway.

Thronateeska Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. L. B. Strother.

Mrs. J. W. Walters,
Mrs. John Gill,
Miss Renie Woolfolk.*Wilkes County Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. H. B. Kemme.

Xavier Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Martha B. Norton.

Mrs. E. H. Harris,
Mrs. Florence Eastman,
Miss Callie Spullock.

ILLINOIS.

State Regent, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot. Mrs. H. M. Shepard.

Chicago Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. P. L. Sherman,

Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. J. T. Scannon,
Mrs. Thos. McClelland,
Mrs. F. W. Becker,
Mrs. J. A. Coleman.Mrs. C. C. Arnold,
Mrs. Judson Kendall,
Mrs. R. H. Kerr,
Miss Eliza Hosmer,
Mrs. M. H. Beach.*Decatur Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Myra B. Ewing.

George Lewis Clark Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. P. Martin.

*Fort Dearborn Chapter.*Regent, Miss Cornelia G. Lunt,
Miss S. W. Gillette,
Mrs. L. H. Wallingford,
Mrs. H. M. Hirst.Mrs. M. F. Holabird,
Mrs. A. G. Boutell,
Mrs. F. L. Kirkman.*Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Taylor.

Miss Julia Stevenson,
Mrs. John R. Little.*Moline Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Deere.

Mrs. Wm. Butterworth.

North Shore Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. C. Egan.

Mrs. E. G. Kirk,
Mrs. M. H. Gridley.

Rockford Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. T. Emerson,	
Mrs. A. E. Thompson,	Mrs. J. M. Snow,
Mrs. C. S. Brett.	Mrs. M. J. P. Barnes.

Springfield Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. V. Hickox.	Miss Gillett.
----------------------------	---------------

Rev. Jas. Caldwell Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. D. Kirby.	Mrs. Gates Strawn.
---------------------------	--------------------

Rock Island Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. R. Kimball.	
-----------------------------	--

Lincoln Chapter

Regent, Miss Mary Latham.	Miss Jessie D. Gillett.
---------------------------	-------------------------

INDIANA.

State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. T. Sayles.	Mrs. E. S. Lyman,
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.	Mrs. J. D. Lilley.

General de Lafayette Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Robert Hatcher,	
Mrs. Edward Roby,	Mrs. Blanche Stahl,
Mrs. Francis Lingle.	Mrs. A. W. Ball.

IOWA.

State Regent, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.

Abigail Adams Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Robt. R. Peters.	Mrs. Hortense B. Vail.
-------------------------------	------------------------

Clinton Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Mahin,	Mrs. E. M. Olney,
Mrs. H. S. Lamb,	Mrs. N. B. Curtis,
Mrs. E. L. Curtis.	Mrs. H. V. Seaman.

Dubuque Chapter.

Regent, Miss May Rogers.	Mrs. S. P. Richards.
--------------------------	----------------------

Martha Washington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Annie M. Bissell.	Mrs. C. A. Putnam.
--------------------------------	--------------------

KANSAS.

State Regent, Mrs. Mattie A. Hand.

KENTUCKY.

State Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Pope.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. H. Mackoy.	Mrs. Henry Queen.
----------------------------	-------------------

Chapter at Henderson.

Regent, Mrs. Helen McLean.	Mrs. Frank Parsons.
----------------------------	---------------------

John Marshall Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. N. Maxwell,	Mrs. W. S. Lyons.
Mrs. J. M. Cabell,	
E. Kenton.	

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Ann T. Hodge.

Mrs. Margaret Barbour.

*Lexington Chapter.*Regent, Lucretia H. Clay,
Mrs. E. W. Shanklin.Miss Lizzie A. Lyle,
Miss Dixie Pepper,
Mrs. W. W. Shelby.*Susan Hart Shelby Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Wm. P. Hart.

Edith S. Hunter.

Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. L. Reynolds.

Mrs. Casey.

LOUISIANA.

State Regent, Miss K. L. Minor.

Spirit of '76 Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. A. Conrad.

Mrs. C. H. Slocomb.

MAINE.

State Regent, Mrs. J. U. Chandler.

*Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Ann I. Palmer,
Mrs. Frank Robinson,
Mrs. Charles Banks.Mrs. A. W. Tenny,
Mrs. M. F. King.*Mary Dillingham Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Rich.

Mrs. A. F. Briggs.

MARYLAND.

State Regent, Mrs. John Ritchie.

*Baltimore Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Jervis Spencer,
Miss Mary S. Hall,
Mrs. J. P. Thom.Mrs. T. J. Mason,
Mrs. Hugh Gatchell,
Mrs. Charles Nicholson.*Frederick Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Ann G. Ross.

Mrs. F. Manville Thomas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury.

*Abigail Adams Chapter.*Regent, Julia G. Davis,
Miss Eleanor Appleton,
Miss Theodora Knight.Miss Caroline Fitzgerald,
Olivia White.*Boston Tea Party Chapter.*Regent, Madame Anna Von Rydings-
vård,

Mrs. L. P. Sargent,

Mrs. S. B. Crane,
Mrs. Clara B. Beatty.Mrs. Ellen Way Allen,
Mrs. E. W. B. Cowles.*Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. L. Griswold Deane.

Mrs. G. L. C. Lyons.

General Israel Putnam Chapter.

Regent, Miss Harriet S. Tapley.
Miss Clara P. Hale.

Miss Harriet P. Pope,
Mrs. Harriet T. Powers.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. J. Bradbury,
Mrs. J. L. Bunton.

Miss Mary Whittemore,
Miss Frances Emerson.

Lucy Knox Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Allan Rogers.

Mary Mattoon Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. L. Todd.

Mrs. L. W. Grosvenor.

Mercy Warren Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown,
Mrs. T. L. Chapman,
Miss Mary Chapman,
Mrs. E. L. Ross,
Miss N. A. Smith.

Mrs. G. F. Fuller,
Mrs. Oliver Marsh,
Mrs. F. B. Powers,
Mrs. E. J. Lazelle,
Miss S. F. Underwood.

Molly Varnum Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Florence Nesmith,
Miss Abby F. Crosby,
Miss Helen Whittier.

Mrs. Ida B. Adams,
Mrs. E. S. Thompson,
Mrs. N. C. Bourne.

Old Colony Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. C. Robbins,
Mrs. A. A. Knowles.

Mrs. L. A. Baldwin,
Miss A. A. Bradley,
Mrs. Alice F. Peterson.

Old Concord Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. M. Lothrop.

Paul Revere Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. W. Cartwright,
Mrs. C. H. Bond.

Miss M. H. Brazier,
Mrs. M. R. Crosby.

Fanueil Hall Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller.

Quequechan Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. J. C. Neill.

Mrs. Cornelia W. Devol.

Submit Clark Chapter.

Regent, Miss M. H. Webster.

Miss Mary W. Clark.

The Lexington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness.

Miss M. E. Hudson.

Warren and Prescott Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. M. Eliot,
Mrs. T. F. Richardson,
Mrs. Albert Childs.

Mrs. L. A. W. Fowler,
Miss H. W. Tinkham.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Eugene Gibbs,
Mrs. W. J. Chittenden,
Miss Helen Pitts.

Miss Katharine Hendries,
Mrs. Henry Thurber,
Mrs. Emory Wendell.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport.

Colonial Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. G. H. Christian,	Mrs. A. H. Linton,
Miss M. A. Cruikshank,	Mrs. J. W. Hendrick,
Mrs. A. B. Jackson.	Miss Burnadette Kelley.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Dennison B. Smith, Jr. Mrs. Wm. F. Davey.

Minneapolis Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. H. Leach.

Nathan Hale Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. E. McWilliams. Mrs. W. S. Alexander.

St. Paul Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. D. A. Montfort,	Mrs. J. H. Southall,
V. Reg., Mrs. W. T. Donaldson,	Mrs. E. S. Chittenden,
Mrs. C. E. Riggs,	Mrs. F. W. Farrar,
Miss Ada G. Murphy.	Miss M. M. Newport.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Sims.

MISSOURI.

State Regent, Mrs. Jas. J. O'Fallon.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Regent, Miss Ethel B. Allen,	Mrs. W. B. Thayer, V. Regt.,
Mrs. J. H. Austin.	Mrs. Frank Hagerman,
	Mrs. J. O. C. Karnes.

St. Louis Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Shields. Mrs. M. M. Barclay.

MONTANA.

State Regent, Mrs. E. A. Wasson.

NEBRASKA.

State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Farmer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.

Milford Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. A. Bartlett. Hannah E. Foster.

Molly Reid Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. J. Shepard. Mrs. Dearborn.

Molly Stark Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. David Cross,	Mrs. P. C. Cheney,
Mrs. A. E. Clarke,	Mrs. D. A. Taggart,
Mrs. G. B. Chandler.	Mrs. Thomas Morgan.

Ashuelot Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Simon Griffin. Miss Goss.

Dover Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Chas. H. Sawyer.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker.

Boudinot Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.

Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond.

Broad Seal Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. F. Stevens.

Mrs. Edward Wright,
Miss Dora Smith.*Buff and Blue Chapter.*

Regent, Miss Edith H. Mather.

Miss McAllister,
Edith F. Embree,
Miss Frances A. Depue.*Camp Middlebrook Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Hamilton.

Mrs. Geo. H. Frech.

Continental Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. K. Myers.

Mrs. F. H. Andrews.

General Lafayette Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah A. Doughty.

Mrs. H. D. Moore.

Eagle Rock Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. T. G. Sullivan.

Mrs. S. W. Carey,
Mrs. John B. Hawes.*Jersey Blue Chapter.*

Regent, Miss Kate Deshler.

Miss E. B. Strong.

*Nova Casarea Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. David A. Dupue,
Mrs. Howard Richards,
Mrs. Frank Kellogg.Mrs. Wm. H. Guerin,
Mrs. A. F. R. Martin,
Mrs. F. M. Cheney.*Princeton Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. J. W. Swann.

Mrs. M. W. Borup.

Trent Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. T. Jamieson.

Mrs. Mary M. Moore.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter.

Regent, Miss E. E. Batcheller.

Mrs. L. C. Hoppick.

General David Forman Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Olive G. F. Moses.

Mrs. Daniel Foster.

NEW MEXICO.

State Regent, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

NEW YORK.

State Regent, Miss Mary I. Forsyth.

Astenrogen Chapter.

Regent, Miss Clara H. Rawdon.

*Buffalo Chapter.*Regent, Miss Mary N. Thompson,
Mrs. E. S. Wheeler,
Mrs. R. J. Sherman,
Mrs. S. C. Clark,
Mrs. H. C. French.Mrs. Seth Caldwell,
Miss Julia Sherman,
Mrs. B. F. Sherman,
Miss Nancy Warren,
Mrs. Thomas Fearey.

Cayuga Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. D. Ireland.

*Irondequoit Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. William S. Little,
Mrs. Rufus A. Sibley,
Mrs. Arthur Robinson.*Kekeshick Chapter.*

Regent, Miss Kate Prime.

*Mahwenawasigh Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. E. S. Atwater,
Miss H. W. Reynolds.*Hendrick Hudson Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. F. J. Collier.

Melzingah Chapter.

Regent, Miss K. R. Wolcott.

*Mohawk Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Levi P. Morton,
Mrs. C. D. Gregory.*Mohegan Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Annie Van R. Wells,
Mrs. F. W. Todd.*New York City Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean,
Mrs. Janvier Le Duc,
Mrs. William C. Story,
Mrs. Clarence Postley,
Mrs. F. E. Johnson,
Miss Lathrop,
Miss Irwin-Martin.*Ondewa Cambridge Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. B. P. Crocker.

*Oneida Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. W. E. Ford,
Miss Gridley,
Miss Lynch,
Miss Gertrude Curran.*Onondaga Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. M. B. McCarthy.

*Otsego Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. A. C. Turner,
Miss Emma Cory.*Owahgena Chapter.*

Regent, Miss Amanda Dows.

Mrs. Clinton Rogers,
Mrs. Fred P. Allen,
Mrs. Henry C. Brewster.

Miss Fannie Jackson.

Mrs. F. S. Hasbrouck,
Miss Mae Radcliff,
Mrs. H. D. Hufcut.

Mrs. C. F. T. Beale.

Mrs. Daniel Manning,
Mrs. W. G. Rice,
Mrs. E. C. Leonard.Mrs. E. M. Bowron,
Mrs. H. M. Bowron.Mrs. James Fairman,
Mrs. John Stanton,
Miss E. P. Ingraham,
Mrs. G. F. Dominick,
Mrs. John Allen,
Mrs. William Gerry Slade.Mrs. M. N. Hubbard,
Mrs. E. C. Lawton.

Mrs. Robert Williams.

Mrs. Emery.

Mrs. F. G. White,
Miss Jean Forbes,
Mrs. L. B. Harris.

Quassaick Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. F. Allen,	Miss Adelaide Skeel,
Miss Mary S. Wilkinson.	Mrs. Russell Headley.

Saranac Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard.	Mrs. H. W. Cady.
---------------------------------	------------------

Saratoga Chapter.

Regent, Miss Kate Batcheller.	Miss Jones.
-------------------------------	-------------

Seneca Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. W. Martin.	
----------------------------	--

Tuscarora Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Henry O. Ely.	
----------------------------	--

Wilheyc Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Anna V. Kenyon,	Miss Katharine R. Young,
Mrs. J. D. Wynkoop,	Mrs. C. D. Bruyn,
Mrs. A. T. Clearwater.	Mrs. H. B. Snyder.

NOVA SCOTIA.

State Regent, Miss Arabella Fielder Armstrong.
--

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent, Mrs. M. McK. Nash.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. Frances C. Holley.

OHIO.

State Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Catherine Greene Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Betsey K. King.	Mrs. Chas. Darlington.
------------------------------	------------------------

Chapter at Dayton.

Regent, Mrs. S. R. Burns.	
---------------------------	--

Cincinnati Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Judkins,	Miss Ella S. Hollister,
Mrs. E. L. Thomas,	Mrs. T. L. A. Greve,
Mrs. F. W. Wilson,	Mrs. F. R. Ellis,
Mrs. F. J. Jones,	Mrs. C. V. Hopple.
Miss Mary T. Harrison.	

Elizabeth Zane Chapter.

Regent, Miss Ida L. Van Horne.	
--------------------------------	--

Mahoning Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. W. Tayler.	Mrs. J. L. Botsford.
----------------------------	----------------------

Muskingum Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. R. Brush.	Miss Mary F. Linn.
---------------------------	--------------------

Nathaniel Massie Chapter.

Regent, Miss Mary P. McClintock.	Mrs. D. M. Massie.
----------------------------------	--------------------

Springfield Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. L. Bushnell.	
------------------------------	--

Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith.	
------------------------------	--

Walter Deane Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Robert Lyon.

Waw-will-a-way Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Albert Matthews.

*Western Reserve Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. F. A. Kendall,
Mrs. Homer Osborne,
Mrs. O. J. Hodge.Miss Laura Crocker,
Mrs. E. H. Neff,
Miss Laura Hilliard.*Chapter at Mansfield.*

Regent, Miss Wood.

Wyoming Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. J. H. Kinsey.

Miss Bowman.

Chapter at Wilmington.

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Nichols.

Miss K. S. Foos.

Chapter at Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Estes Rathbone.

OKLAHOMA.

State Regent, Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.

OREGON.

State Regent, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.

Bellefonte Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Austin O. Furst.

Elizabeth G. Reeder,
Mrs. F. H. Crider.*Berks County Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Nichols.

Mrs. C. G. Derr.

*Chester County Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes,
Mrs. J. T. Rothrock.Miss E. H. Dallett,
Mrs. H. A. Beale.*Col. Wm. Montgomery Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. E. N. Lightner.

Mrs. H. L. Schultz,
Mrs. M. D. Kline,
Miss Jane Alexander.*Crawford County Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. E. S. Merwin.

Susan F. Rose, M. D., or
Lenora J. Thompson.*Cumberland County Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Wm. J. Rose.

Mrs. A. D. B. Smead.

Delaware County Chapter.

Mrs. J. W. Mercur.

Miss Nattie Stacey.

*Donegal Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. Henry Carpenter,
Mrs. Caroline H. Mylin.Mrs. Sarah M. Case,
Miss Martha M. Clark.

George Taylor Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Maxwell.

Mrs. Amelia Dawson.

Harrisburg Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Frances Wyeth.

Mrs. F. Jordan,
Mrs. Levi B. Alricks.*Col. Hugh White Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. L. A. Scott.

Mrs. M. J. S. Jackson,
Mrs. Wilson C. Kress.*Liberty Bell Chapter.*

Regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley.

Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr.,
Mrs. A. G. Saeger.*Merion Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. J. M. Munyon.

Mrs. J. G. Walker,
Miss M. B. Harvey.*Chapter at Lebanon.*

Regent, Mrs. Allen D. Hoffer.

*Philadelphia Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. C. C. Harrison,
Mrs. E. I. Smith,
Miss Helen Huber,
Mrs. Charles Williams,
Mrs. J. W. Rhodes.Mrs. Thomas Roberts,
Mrs. G. D. Dixon,
Mrs. Bayard Butler,
Miss F. F. Magee,
Mrs. E. H. Ogden.*Pittsburg Chapter.*Regent, Miss M. W. Denny,
Miss Sidney Page,
Mrs. A. P. McKee,
Mrs. F. R. Johnson,
Mrs. Bache,
Mrs. A. C. Messler,
Mrs. E. G. Painter.Miss K. McKnight,
Miss J. B. McKnight,
Mrs. M. B. Cassiday,
Mrs. M. K. Clarke,
Mrs. Bingham,
Mrs. E. B. Kirk,
Mrs. M. B. Albree.*Shikellimo Chapter.*

Regent, Mrs. Anna S. Walls.

Mrs. Andrew A. Leiser.

Sunbury Chapter.

Regent, Miss M. R. Shuman.

Mrs. H. P. Lincoln.

Valley Forge Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. M. Holstein.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer.

Venango Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. B. McCalmont.

Washington County Chapter.

Regent, Miss Helen Hazlett.

Miss Eleanor E. Baird.

*Wyoming Valley Chapter.*Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney,
Mrs. E. B. Beaumont,
Miss Ella Bowman.Mrs. Stanley Woodward,
Mrs. J. B. Reynolds,
Mrs. E. S. Loop.*Yorktown Chapter.*

Regent, Miss L. D. Black.

Mrs. David Rupp.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. F. Wentling.

Mrs. Geo. F. Huff.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene.

Bristol Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. W. Bache,	Mrs. Joshua Wilbour.
Miss H. A. Boynton.	

General Nathanael Greene Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Thos. H. Chace.

Gaspee Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Grosvenor,	Miss A. C. Cushing,
Mrs. Maxwell Greene,	Mrs. M. B. Anthony,
Mrs. W. R. Talbot,	Miss Mary C. Talbot,
Mrs. R. J. Barker,	Mrs. E. S. Clarke.
Mrs. A. G. Durfee.	

Narragansett Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. F. Hunt.	Mrs. J. H. Washburn.
--------------------------	----------------------

Pawtucket Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. A. Greene.	Mrs. G. M. Thornton,
	Mrs. E. L. Goff.

Woonsocket Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou.	Mrs. Jas. H. Rickard.
-------------------------------	-----------------------

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent, Mrs. R. C. Bacon. Mrs. F. M. Jones.

Andrew Pickens Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. K. W. Cheatem.	Miss Sophie Abney.
-----------------------------	--------------------

Columbia Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Clark Waring.	Mrs. S. C. Robertson.
----------------------------	-----------------------

Cowpens Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. A. Law.

Esther Marion Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. L. R. Henderson.	Mrs. Maria Gammell.
-------------------------------	---------------------

Rebecca Motté Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. B. Ryan.	Mrs. Fanny M. Jones.
--------------------------	----------------------

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh.

TENNESSEE.

State Regent, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.

Bonny Kate Chapter.

Regent, Miss M. B. Temple,	Miss Annie Boyd,
Mrs. L. B. Tyson.	Mrs. Geo. McTeer.

Campbell Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. C. Pilcher.	Mrs. Jas. M. Head.
-----------------------------	--------------------

Chickamauga Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.	Mrs. H. M. Boynton.
---------------------------------	---------------------

Cumberland Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. P. Drouillard.

Dolly Madison Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. S. Buchanan,	Miss Lida Moore,
Mrs. James Watson,	Mrs. Calvin Perkins,
Miss Lida Hewitt.	Mrs. Lemmon.

Watauga Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Kellar Anderson,	Miss Mary Desha,
Mrs. Thomas Day.	Mrs. Luke Wright.

TEXAS.

State Regent, Mrs. J. B. Clark.

George Washington Chapter.

□ Regent, Mrs. Sydney Fontaine.

Jane Douglass Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. L. Henry.

UTAH.

State Regent, Mrs. Orange J. Salisbury. Mrs. Allen.

VERMONT.

State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Burdett.

Ann Story Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. C. Dunton.	Mrs. H. Dyer.
----------------------------	---------------

Bellevue Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

Bennington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Annie B. Norton.	Mrs. F. L. Abbott,
	Miss Anna C. Park.

Brattleboro' Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. G. Cobb.	Miss Mary R. Cabott.
--------------------------	----------------------

Brownson Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. D. Stone.	Miss Avery.
---------------------------	-------------

Green Mountain Chapter.

Regent, Miss Mary E. Arthur.	Mrs. Horace Dyer.
------------------------------	-------------------

Lake Dunmore Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. E. Carleton.	Mrs. L. T. H. Taplin.
------------------------------	-----------------------

Ormsbee Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Janet Blackmer.	Mrs. Mary L. Lonnor.
------------------------------	----------------------

VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. William Wirt Henry.

Albemarle Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. H. Tuttle.	Mrs. M. W. Humphreys.
----------------------------	-----------------------

Beverly Manor Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. B. Robertson.

Blue Ridge Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. W. Hamner.	Mrs. P. J. Otey,
	Mrs. Henry Bohmer.

Dorothea Henry Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. G. Penn.

Mrs. C. A. Swanson,

Mrs. J. S. Barrett.

Great Bridge Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. N. Page.

Mrs. George H. Newton.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. L. H. Cocke.

Mrs. A. P. Staples,

Miss Agnes Palmer.

Mount Vernon Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Robert Hunter.

Miss Susan R. Hetzel.

Old Dominion Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. B. H. Wise,

Mrs. James Lyons,

Mrs. T. S. Alfrend,

Mrs. Russell Robinson,

Mrs. James A. Welch.

Mrs. Reginald Gilham.

WASHINGTON STATE.

State Regent, Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe.

Mary Ball Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. W. Griggs.

Mrs. H. C. Wallace.

Rainier Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. C. Cole.

Mrs. J. F. Pratt.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Chas. J. Faulkner.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent, Mrs. James S. Peck.

Janesville Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy.

Kenosha Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Kimball.

Milwaukee Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Townsend. Miss Anna Hazeltine.

WYOMING.

State Regent, Mrs. G. W. Baxter.

SYNOPSIS.

NUMBER OF QUALIFIED DELEGATES.

General Officers.

President General,	1
Vice President General, Organizer,	1
Vice Presidents General,	20
Other officers,	9

—31

State Delegations.	State Regents.	Delegates.	Total.	Chapters.
Alabama,	1	1	2	1
Arkansas,	1	1	2	1
California,	1	4	5	2
Colorado,	1	1	2	1
Connecticut,	1	59	60	30
Delaware,	1	1	2	1
District of Columbia,	1	12	13	6
Florida,	1	1	1	1
Georgia,	1	14	15	12
Illinois,	1	18	19	12
Indiana,	1	5	6	2
Iowa,	1	5	6	3
Kansas,	1	1	1	1
Kentucky,	1	7	8	6
Louisiana,	1	1	2	1
Maine,	1	4	5	2
Maryland,	1	4	5	2
Massachusetts,	1	32	33	16
Michigan,	1	3	4	1
Minnesota,	1	10	11	5
Mississippi,	1	1	1	1
Missouri,	1	3	4	2
Montana,	1	1	1	1
Nebraska,	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire,	1	5	6	5
New Jersey,	1	15	16	13
New Mexico,	1	1	1	1
New York,	1	39	40	21
North Carolina,	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia,	1	19	20	16
Ohio,	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma,	1	1	1	1
Oregon,	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	37	38	23
Rhode Island,	1	7	8	6
South Carolina,	1	5	6	5
South Dakota,	1	1	1	1
Tennessee,	1	7	8	6
Texas,	1	2	3	2
Utah,	1	1	1	1
Vermont,	1	9	10	9
Virginia,	1	10	11	8
Washington,	1	2	3	2
West Virginia,	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin,	1	3	4	3
Wyoming,	1	1	1	1
Total,	47	345	392	226

RECAPITULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CONGRESS.

	Fourth Congress.	Fifth Congress.
President General,	1	1
Vice President General in Charge of Organization,	1	1
Vice Presidents General,	20	20
Other National Officers,	10	9
State Regents,	44	47
Chapter Regents and Delegates,	229	345
Total Congress,	305	423
Total Chapters,	141	227

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Credential Committee will come next.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Madam President, Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress: The constitution instructs that:

SECTION 1. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States.

To this end circulars were issued during the first week of January to every known Chapter Regent requesting the names of delegates and alternates elected to the Congress. Twenty-eight of these are as yet not heard from, but we have placed all the organized Chapters on the roll, with the name of Regent, and forwarded credential cards to them according to the rate of membership as entered on the records of the offices.

It is interesting to note that the roll of 1895 numbered 273 members, representing 141 Chapters and 8,198 members; and the roll of 1896 gives 423 members of the Congress, representing 228 organized Chapters and an organization of 12,221 members.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN, *Chairman*,
MRS. CHAS. SWEET JOHNSON,
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,

Credential Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am happy to state to the Congress this morning that we have with us on the stage the Marquise de Chambrun, great-granddaughter of Lafayette, who is now a member of our organization, and an honorary member of the Lafayette Chapter, which is named for her illustrious ancestor, and also Mrs. McKee, the daughter of our first President General, Mrs. Harrison.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the Programme Committee.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

Madam President, Ladies: The report of this committee is embodied in the programme which has been prepared for the use of the Fifth Continental Congress, approved by the National Board of Management, and is now offered for your acceptance.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman Programme Committee.

A MEMBER. Mrs. President, the different branches of the press of the city have their reporters here and I would like to ask that a table be allowed them where they can report the proceedings.

Mrs. McLEAN, (of New York). Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. I hope to have the pleasure of moving the acceptance of that programme, with one or two exceptions. There is not a member of this Congress present, I am sure, who is not so filled with regret at the idea that our President General is about to retire from her active service with us that I am sure they will every one agree with me that our main object and pleasure will be to comply with every suggestion of hers contained in that admirable report we have just heard. Therefore, as our President General has recommended to this Congress that a new committee on the revision of the constitution be appointed, the committee which was appointed by unanimous vote at the last Continental Congress desires to place itself entirely in the hands of the President General, and stand, after our report here to-day, dissolved. I would say in that connection—I simply rise to ask to append to the programme of to-day, and the different committees noted thereon, that the Revision Committee appointed by the Continental Congress of 1895 may be allowed to report to-day instead of on Friday, when the special committees are called for, and I would say in that connection that we simply want to report that we have no report. We were not able to organize; we do not intend to present to this Congress a revision, for reasons given you by our President General, and because of the fact that there is not a member present who does not wish for complete and fair inspection of every amendment ever offered to our grand constitution. I simply ask that we be allowed to report to-day and we will then be dissolved. But if the body which appointed us does not see fit to permit us to report to-day we must exist until that body discharges us. The committee which Mrs. Foster will appoint will be able to return to you and recommend to you her ideas, which we all know are better than any of those we could entertain. Therefore, I wish to adopt the report of the Programme Committee to-day with

the condition that the words "executive session" be stricken from the programme of Wednesday and Thursday. I simply make this latter suggestion for this reason, there are a great many Daughters of the American Revolution who have traveled hundreds of miles who are not delegates, or alternates, or officers, but they naturally take an interest in the deliberations of the great body which is here represented. We are twelve thousand strong. We have four hundred and ten delegates here. Isn't it natural that the other eleven thousand and odd, if they choose to attend, should wish to be permitted to enter and listen to the deliberations of the body to which they are constituents? We are the greatest conservative body of women ever organized. We have nothing to hide. We are only proud of our organization. Therefore, why should we close our doors, and exclude the public from our sessions? There is one faction in particular which I think should be granted admission, and that is the press. I trust the press may have full, free access to this Congress throughout every one of its sessions, because the press has universally shown courtesy to us, when courtesy has been extended to it, in full and overflowing measure, and I think they should be admitted, in addition to our visiting Daughters. Therefore, Madam President, I would move the adoption of this amendment to the programme, that the words "executive session" be stricken from the programme as it now stands, and that our sessions be made free and open to the public for the next two days, Wednesday and Thursday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please separate the propositions? We will vote on them separately.

We will take them up separately, ladies. First, the resolution to let the Revision Committee report to-day instead of reporting Friday. As many as favor this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. Now, in regard to the second proposition, has that been seconded?

A MEMBER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been made and seconded that the sessions be made free and open to all the Daughters attending the Congress and to the press.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think there ought to be just a word of explanation in regard to the executive sessions. I have never known a large body of conservative women who did not sometimes go into executive session to do their work. I have never heard of a body who did every bit of their business in public. But I want to say now, that if there was ever one particle of difference of opinion, and I don't think if we didn't have differences of opinion we would be doing very good work, and if members of the press were present it has gone out how terribly we disagreed. That is because we have done this work, all of it, before the public. I have never known of any society that did not have its executive sessions. It is an unheard-of thing that all the work of a great society should be done before the public. There are many ladies present who do not speak in public who would have excellent advice to give us, and be very helpful, if they could do it in executive session. When other societies who do their work in executive session and then come before the public with their speeches and their essays and their papers, the report goes abroad how those women dwell in unity together. Why do not the Daughters of the American Revolution do the same? It is not because we wish to keep what we do away from the public that we want to go into executive session, but it is because we have a right to go into executive session and do our work in a quiet way. We are not strenuous about this affair. We have given you our opinion. If you wish to vote it down we leave it with you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been made and seconded that the executive sessions be made free and open to all the Daughters attending the Congress and to the press. As many as favor this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The Chair is in doubt. A rising vote is called for. All in favor of this motion will please rise and remain standing until they are counted. Be seated. All opposed will please rise. It is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wish to say that as always Mrs. Lockwood is perfectly correct. But I am unfortunate in having my proposition misunderstood. I have no objection to the Congress, whenever it deems it best for its own good, going into executive session. My resolution was not to expunge the

word "executive" and substitute the word "free," it was simply to expunge the word "executive" from the programme of our Congress as it now stands. The Congress can go into executive session at any hour it wishes so to do, but if we accept this programme just as presented here this morning we are bound by it, therefore I wish to move that the word "executive" be stricken from our programme as it now stands.

After much discussion a rising vote was taken, and the motion declared by the Chair to be carried.

MISS DESHA. I would like to ask for the "ayes" and "nays."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote seems to have been largely carried and I do not think it is necessary.

MISS DESHA. Well, we are in doubt.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You wouldn't be if you had been on the platform.

A MEMBER FROM PENNSYLVANIA. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

SAME MEMBER. (Reading as follows:) "At a meeting of the Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held Wednesday, January 8, the following resolution regarding Armenia was presented by—(interrupted)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would like to ask how that constitutes a question of privilege. This would naturally come under the head of miscellaneous business.

SAME MEMBER. That is with the Chair, whether she consents or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not constitute a question of privilege. I presume we will carry out the programme as it is arranged. The rest of the programme must be voted upon as arranged by the Programme Committee.

A MEMBER. Madam President, it is absolutely impossible to hear.

Mrs. ROBY. I move that we accept the rest of the programme.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the rest of the programme be accepted, the word "executive" having been stricken out. As many as favor the motion will

please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. We will now adjourn for lunch.

Afternoon Session, Tuesday, February 18, 1896.

Congress was called to order at two o'clock by the President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Madam President and Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress: When one year ago the Congress did me the honor of electing me to the high office of Vice President General in Charge of Organization there were in existence 141 organized Chapters; now there are 228, an increase of 87 during the year. During the same period 7 State Regents and 132 Chapter Regents have been appointed and confirmed, making a present total of 47 State Regents and 371 Chapter Regents. Of the State Regents appointed four (Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and West Virginia) were to fill vacancies, and three (Indian Territory, North Dakota, and Utah) were original appointments. It was my hope, and it has been my earnest endeavor, to perfect organizations in the four remaining States and Territories (Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada), in which no organization has heretofore existed; but in this I have not succeeded owing to my inability to find suitable persons who were willing to undertake the work. I am, however, able to report the very gratifying fact that we now have Chapter Regents in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in Geneva, Switzerland; and but for the non-receipt of a letter, and consequent delay, I would have been able to report one in Hawaii also. I am advised that there is already a Society of the "Sons" in Honolulu, and the prospect for the establishment of a Chapter of the "Daughters" there in the near future is encouraging.

During the incumbency of my office I have received 623 and written 905 letters. I have also prepared and issued 142 commissions to State and Chapter Regents and have mailed 130 constitutions and circulars.

The method adopted during the year for keeping a more accurate Chapter record is a most excellent one, and if the information necessary to complete it is furnished, as it should be, it will without doubt prove of very great assistance and value.

I have had some correspondence with regard to the union of the Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and while nothing definite in that direction has been accomplished, and could not be accomplished without your sanction, you will, I am sure, be pleased to know I am reliably informed that there is a very general sentiment among the Daughters of the Revolu-

tion in favor of union. There are good grounds for believing that at an early day overtures looking to the union of the two Societies will be made by the Daughters of the Revolution, and assurances have been given by me that in the event of such action on the part of the Daughters of the Revolution any committee that may be appointed by that Society to confer with our Society in relation to the matter will receive a cordial welcome from us.

My intercourse with State and Chapter Regents and others with whom I have been officially associated has been to me of the most pleasant character, and it is with sincere regret that I now relinquish the duties of my office. If these duties have been discharged in a manner to merit your approbation, and if I have contributed, in however slight a degree, to the success of the Society whose interests we all have so much at heart, I shall feel well repaid for my labors.

(Signed)

MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON.

Mrs. HARRISON (of Philadelphia). Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. HARRISON. The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will have a reception this evening at the "Shoreham" and we hope that all the members of the Congress will be present, at nine o'clock, and any visiting Daughters who may be in Washington. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Buchanan.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President, Ladies: It is with no equivocal expressions that the growth and prosperity of our Society during the past year may be told to-day. The membership has increased from 8,198 at the last Congress to 12,218 at the present time, an increase of just one-half in twelve months. The citadel of the National Society has been fairly stormed for admission and the two Registrars General have bravely kept time with the "merrie pace" and onward trend.

To our superior organization, I believe this, in a great measure, to be due. Whereas other patriotic societies are divided into State organizations, their power and influence are thereby scattered. On the other hand, in our own Society, the power is concentrated; and where there is concentration there is strength; and our strength is the pride and honor of each one of us.

Good organization alone, however, is not sufficient to account for this phenomenal prosperity. To each one of you I can say, that to your individual efforts, to your united energy displayed in the Chapter celebrations of revolutionary events, to your historical addresses and publications, commemorative of the noble deeds of our ancestors, to each of these, and, above all, to your unselfish devotion in various ways to our

Society, is due its growth and prosperity. I will not ask your attention, however, to anything more than a brief summary of the more important work and progress which have been effected since you placed us on duty one year ago.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

I am happy to state that the National Board of Management has been entirely harmonious during the past year; and, moreover, the year has been remarkable for having wrought no changes among the active officers by resignation or death, a circumstance which has never before occurred since the organization of the Society, and all those whom you elected one year ago are here to-day to give an account of their stewardship.

PROCEEDINGS.

As will be seen by the official minutes published from month to month, only regular routine business has been transacted during the past year.

The monthly reports in detail which have been submitted by the national officers have proven an incentive to systematic records as also to completeness of routine duties. No amendments to the constitution and by-laws save two (*AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, Vol. vi., p. 655), have been made because of the restriction placed upon the Board by the Congress of 1895.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

One of the first important measures of the Board of 1895 was the acceptance of the constitution of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, which was submitted to the Board at the April meeting by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts, President of the Society.

[A MEMBER. Madam President, will the lady please read a little louder. We are all anxious to hear the report.]

Accommodations for desk room were arranged for this new Society in its infancy in the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Under the phenomenal success of the organization this Society has grown strong and hearty and is quite able to talk for itself.

SYSTEMATIC METHODS INTRODUCED.

The importance of complete and systematic records and files was at once recognized as a necessity by the Board of 1895. A Committee of Administration was promptly appointed with Dr. McGee as chairman, and to the work of this committee is largely due the now complete Card Catalogue of Membership, which is invaluable to every officer of the Board as well as useful to members at large. This catalogue contains the name, national number, and address of each member of the Society, as well also the name of her ancestor and the Chapter to which she belongs. This is at present complete to date, through the efforts of our capable and diligent curator.

The Card Catalogue of Ancestors is steadily progressing, under the supervision of Miss Mallett, of the Advisory Board. This is almost a

biographical encyclopædia in itself, and will prove of inestimable value to the Registrars General. A Record Book for applications for membership now in use, designed by Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, has proven of great value.

The File and Record of Chapters is now thoroughly and systematically arranged and is a constantly increasing compilation of important data for ready reference.

The Record of Charters compiled by myself I will refer to presently.

These items are enough to assure you that our hands have not been idle, and the outlay made for these matters is a permanent investment which will yield a compound interest to the Society at large.

THE OFFICE HEADQUARTERS.

The ante-rooms have recently been lined with wall cases, wherein are neatly filed the records and supplies of the office, at the same time economizing space.

Library.—Many valuable books have been donated to the National Society during the past year, which already form a promising nucleus for our historical, biographical, and genealogical library, and if each Chapter should in time contribute one book, it might soon be called a Chapter memorial. Many Chapters have already done this.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP

At the outset of the year, February, 1895, upon investigation, I found that two thousand seven hundred or more certificates of membership, due to those admitted prior to the Congress of 1895 were still to be engrossed and issued.

With the consent of the Board and aided by a competent assistant I undertook this duty, and by daily personal supervision and real work was enabled to report at the ensuing June meeting that these were all issued and forwarded to their respective owners in the order of their completion.

Let me here state that this lapse of work of the year 1894 was in no wise due to neglect of duty of the former officers, but owing to frequent changes of the Board of Management, and to the fact that the hand of affliction had been laid upon our honored President, staying her hand, and calling her to watch by the bedside of her loved one.

Certificates of membership are all now issued to date. There has been a slight addition to the plate this year, namely, that of date of admission which had not been hitherto clearly stated. For each member admitted, the Recording Secretary General has to sign four times, and as we have admitted over four thousand members this year you can readily imagine my pen has not been idle. Over eleven hundred were admitted during the past month.

It is with regret that I have to record the death of a member of the National Board of Management, Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, State Regent of Connecticut, whose name has ever been synonymous with all that is good and noble and of fair report.

NATIONAL CHARTER.

The Committee on National Charter will report to this Congress through its chairman, Miss Mary Desha, the result of its labors.

CHARTERS.

I have been sometimes asked, "Why must we have a charter? What is the advantage of a charter, etc.?" To this I may briefly reply that a charter to a Chapter is as a certificate of membership to a member, and for this, if nothing more, seems worthy of possession. Record of Charters.—It has afforded me much interest and pleasure to compile during the past year a record of charters by States, that have been issued from the beginning of the Society, and including those issued during the corporate year just ending. I was surprised to find that many Chapters, organized two and even three years ago, had never been provided with a charter.

Since my election at the last Congress I have issued 108 charters, being over one-half of the whole number issued since the beginning of the Society. They have been issued to Chapters classified by States, as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 15; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Iowa, 2; Illinois, 6; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 10; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; New York, 10; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 11; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Total, 105.

Those of you who have received the new parchment charters will testify to the general satisfaction they have given. Many of the States are now entirely complete as to chartered Chapters, Pennsylvania being the first to be so recorded. Of the other States thus complete I would name New York, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, and I might have added several others had not the Chapters been so energetic in organizing during the past six weeks.

CHAPTERS.

Since the last Congress Chapters have been organized in four States where none previously existed, namely, Colorado, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; and the State of Washington, 2.

Twenty new Chapters have been organized within the past six weeks.

Many Chapters have forwarded copies of their by-laws during the past year, which I have carefully filed with their respective Chapter records and would strongly urge all Chapters to follow this good example.

My thanks are due to the ready responses of the many Chapter officers from whom I asked information that I could not otherwise obtain, and having obtained it, let me here state that it is now permanently recorded on the systematically kept Chapter files previously referred to.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

During 1895 four State Regents have been appointed in States where none existed heretofore, namely, **West Virginia, North Dakota, Utah,** and beyond our boundaries north, in Nova Scotia. The only territories in this country now without Regents are Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada.

To Connecticut belongs the largest State membership, with 30 Chapters representing 1,649 members and 59 delegates in this Congress.

To New York belongs the second place as to State membership, with 18 Chapters and 1,350 members.

To Pennsylvania the third place, with 23 Chapters and 1,250 members.

These three States represent more than one-third of the whole membership of the National Society.

Massachusetts follows closely on with her 17 Chapters and a State membership of very nearly 1,000.

To Georgia belongs the "banner of the South" with her well organized Chapters of fair and cultured women.

The largest Chapter membership recorded is the "Chicago" Chapter with 371 members.

The New York City Chapter ranks second with 312 members.

The Pittsburg Chapter, of Pennsylvania, with 298 members holds third place, and has the honor to hold the first charter issued by the National Society, bearing date June 10, 1891, and signed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General, and by Mrs. George H. Shields, Recording Secretary General.

The largest Chapter in Connecticut is the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, numbering 152 members. So from the statistics before us we must declare Connecticut still the "Banner State" as to Chapters and membership. We tender our congratulations.

VERITABLE DAUGHTERS.

The several patriotic societies have brought into prominence the names of numbers of veritable sons and daughters of Revolutionary patriots. I have prepared from our records a list of our Daughters of Revolutionary patriots, members of this Society, numbering 69. Twenty of these are credited to Connecticut, some of whom have reached the remarkable age of four score years and fourteen. All honor to these revered members of our Society.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The strictest economy has been exercised in regard to engaging clerical assistance and the officers have one and all given freely of their time, means, and strength to the faithful and intelligent discharge of their duties, and only when these proved insufficient have additional clerical services been engaged.

The unselfish devotion of the national officers to their respective duties has been almost beyond one's most eager anticipation, and has proven beyond words their interest in the cause. Social, and I must confess,

domestic duties oftentimes becoming secondary, thus reversing our motto from "Home and Country" to "Country and Home." My own duties have been unceasing from day to day requiring my presence at the office for many hours every day.

I cannot definitely state the exact number of letters I have written but they have averaged from 75 to 100 each month. During the past few weeks I have received as many as 30 and 40 a day. I would not ask, however, that there had been one less, for each has left its lasting impress of pleasure upon my memory. I shall surely miss their cordial messages of responsive words and encouragement.

For my successor in office I can ask no greater boon than a continuance of the cordiality and coöperation that each of the members of the Board, and the Chapter Regents and their officers, have extended to me during this "Red Letter" year of our National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

LYLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam Chairman, Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress: Supplies issued as follows:

Application blanks for membership,	20,789
Copies of the constitution and by-laws,	7,514
Officers' lists and miscellaneous circulars,	25,000
Stationery—73 boxes paper and envelopes issued to State Regents and national officers.	
Number of letters written in the past year,	2,700

EXPENSES.

Expressage on stationery and supplies to State Regents,	\$25 50
Postage on supplies to State and Chapter Regents,	63 00
Messenger service,	2 25
Office supplies, telegrams and sundries,	10 54
Postage and balance on stamped envelopes,	10 00
Expressage on boxes containing stationery, etc.,	5 30
Total,	\$116 59
Check of Roberts sent to Mrs. Keim,	26 20
	<u>\$142 79</u>
Amount received,	\$146 80
Amount expended,	\$142 79
Cash on hand balance,	4 01
	<u>\$146 80</u>

MARY ORR EARLE,
Corresponding Secretary General, D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the Registrars General, Mrs. Dennison first.

REPORTS OF REGISTRARS GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress : As one of the Registrars General elected by the Congress of last year I have the honor to submit the following report of my portion of the year's work. Papers received since the last Congress, including those transferred by my predecessors, 2,361, of which 2,225 have been verified and presented to the Board, 133 on hand unverified, of which 113 have been received since the Board meeting on February 6. During the year 3 papers have been withdrawn. I have also verified a considerable number of additional papers which are not included in the above report. I have signed 1,958 certificates. Owing to the printer's delay we have not received the remainder, but hope in time to sign them before I retire from office. I have issued 688 permits for the insignia. In furtherance of the above work I have received 2,221 letters and postals and have written 1,966 letters and postals.

As I am about to retire from the office of Registrar General, I feel it is due to the Society, and also the new Registrars General, that they should receive the benefit of my experience as to ways in which their work may be facilitated, and I therefore offer the following recommendations :

First. That the Registrars of the Chapters should, in all cases, see that the applications are properly signed and filled out in the places provided, and the authorities given, together with the volume and page, and that whenever the claims are based upon official documents, such documents or certified copies thereof should be enclosed with the application. If this is done it will obviate the necessity of delaying papers until such proof can be written for and received. Such documents will always be returned if applicant desires.

Second. That the article relating to the number of Registrars General remain unchanged, but that each Registrar General have her own clerk and such additional clerical assistance as may from time to time be required. In this connection allow me to say a word of commendation for the two clerks who have assisted the Registrars General ; one for the entire year, the other for the past month. They have shown themselves to be careful and painstaking in their work, and as they are now thoroughly familiar with this work, and as experience adds worth to one's services, I should earnestly commend them, to the incoming Registrars General.

In closing this report I wish to thank the members of the National Board for their hearty support and consideration, also the Society at large, through you their chosen representatives, for the courtesy which has been shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES M. DENNISON,
Registrar General.

Followed by report of Mrs. Philip Hichborn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1896.

To the President General, Officers, and Members of the Fifth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution,

LADIES: It is with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret that I submit to you my report as Registrar General for the past year; pleasure in that the results accomplished show a material increase in the number of applications for membership in our association, evidencing the awakening of the patriotic spirit of 1776 throughout the United States; and regret that my duties, though arduous and time-consuming, are thus early brought to a close.

During the year I have received 1,945 application papers, of this number 1,795 have been verified and presented to the Board of Management. Number remaining unverified 150, 120 having been received since the 6th of February, at which time the Board directed that no more applications should be considered.

It must here be remarked that the majority of these applications were "at large," and, therefore, not having passed through the hands of the experienced Chapter Registrars, have been deficient in important features, involving much correspondence and historial and genealogical research in order that the application might be perfected and passed. The number of applications considered is, therefore, no criterion of the labor performed by a Registrar General.

Letters received requiring replies, all of which have been made, numbered 995.

In addition to examination and verification of the applications before-mentioned, I have attended also to the issuing of 530 badge permits and the preparation and signing of 1,795 certificates.

In all of this work I have been greatly assisted by the card index system recently adopted; and am of the opinion that as this system is augmented by the records of an increased membership, the work of the Registrars General will be lessened appreciably.

I have to submit for your consideration the following suggestions, which I think, if adopted, will greatly assist the work of the Registrars General and innure to the benefit of the association:

1. That all applications should be addressed to the Registrars General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, No. 902 F street. The official mail to be opened by Registrars General clerk, names of applicants entered in the book lately adopted, the applications dated as to receipt, and placed on the table for action of Registrars General.

2. That there be as nearly as possible an equal division of the application papers, each Registrar General performing all work of preparation of badge permits and certificates connected therewith.

3. That a messenger be employed for service in the general office of the association, thus saving much loss of time and expense now incurred by the employment of special messengers.

4. That a clerk be allowed each Registrar General to assist in keeping the record books and replying to communications; duties which now are becoming of serious importance and which interfere with the legitimate offices of the Registrar General.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation for all courtesies and help extended by the ladies with whom I have been associated in connection with the duties of the office.

Very respectfully,

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
Registrar General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear from the Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

Madam President, Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress: I have the honor to make the following report: During the year 1895-6 there have been received, from initiation fees, annual dues and other sources \$14,724.81, which, added to the \$8,356.64 received from Mrs. Tulloch, late Treasurer General (after her supplementary report), makes a total of \$23,081.45.

Bills ordered by the Fourth Continental Congress and the former and present Boards of Management, including the net cost of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for thirteen months, have been paid to the amount of \$12,058.39, leaving a balance on hand February 10, 1896, of \$11,023.06.

To the Permanent Fund there have been received during the year from charter and life membership fees and miscellaneous sources \$2,300.21, which added to the \$3,472.56 received from Mrs. Tulloch, late Treasurer General (after her supplementary report), make a total of \$5,772.82.

The total assets therefore are:

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank and in U. S. bonds, \$11,023 06

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank and in investments, 5,772 82

Total,	\$16,795 88
To this should be added,	1,833 00
received since the books closed February 10, making a grand—	
total of,	\$18,628 88

to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A new contract has been drawn up this year with J. T. Caldwell & Co. by which one dollar commission is received by the National Society for every insignia sold. Six hundred and thirty-seven dollars have already been received from this source, which has been placed to the credit of the Permanent Fund.

Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety-five cents of the surplus of the Current Fund, lying idle in the bank, have at different

times been invested in U. S. Government bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, registered in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nearly three hundred dollars have been received from this source, the first time in the history of the Society that any interest has been received from the Current Fund.

Soon after entering upon the duties of her office, the Treasurer General realized one grave defect in the otherwise admirable system inaugurated by her predecessor. This system, devised by men, did not take into consideration the fact that women, even Daughters of the American Revolution, were constantly changing not only their residence but their names. Money was often forwarded in bulk with no names attached and credited to the different Chapters; but as no other officer had been appointed to keep a register of individual members, it was impossible to answer the questions constantly being asked.

By the permission of the Board, new books were ordered in which were entered the names and national numbers of the members of each Chapter, as furnished by its officers for the Directory. Careful comparison was made between these lists and those of two years before, in the old record books; all discrepancies noted and sent to each Chapter Treasurer in the Society.

Most heartfelt thanks are here extended to those ladies, one and all, who have so cheerfully responded and have given most valuable aid and assistance in this work.

After the Chapter members were satisfactorily arranged, an effort was made to reach all the members at large (12,537 in all), and the 571 persons in addition who had, at one time, been members of the Society, but were unaccounted for in the Directory. Owing to the fact that each individual must be taken separately, and that hundreds have changed their residence and names, some more than once, a great deal of time and labor was spent in tracing these missing ones. * * * The money received by them in payment of back dues has equaled, if not exceeded, the necessary expenses involved; but I regret to state there are still 101 who have not yet been definitely placed.

Of the 114 members reported by Chapter Treasurers as dropped for non-payment of dues all but 20 responded to a personal letter sent out by the Treasurer General, with the approval of the Board of Management.

National members have been added after each Board meeting, and on February 10, 1896, the records show a total of 11,772 active members, all of whom, except 72, having paid their dues for the current year.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

At conclusion of report Mrs. Draper said: With your permission I will ask to append to this report the itemized account which has been printed and distributed in the audience:

CURRENT FUND.

Receipts.

February 23, 1895, received of Mrs. Tulloch, late Treasurer General,		\$8,356 64
Initiation fees,	\$3,916 00	
Dues (\$10,902, less \$402 refunded),	10,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$14,416 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest on Government bonds,	287 50	
Stationery, blanks, and ribbon (\$248.56) less expense (\$227.25),	21 31	
	<hr/>	308 81
		<hr/>
		14,724 81
		<hr/>
		\$23,081 45

Disbursements.

Expenditures ordered by Fourth Continental Congress:

Spoons to Daughters of Patriots,	\$141 60	
Mrs. Harrison's portrait fund,	97 00	
Posting and stamping stationery for State Regents,	168 75	
	<hr/>	\$407 35
Bills contracted prior to February 22, 1895:		
Lineage Book—Expense (\$814.01), less receipts (\$66.50),	\$747 51	
Directory—Expense (\$670.78), less receipts (\$123),	547 78	
Miscellaneous expenses,	459 91	
	<hr/>	1,755 20
Expenses incurred in bringing work up to date,		628 10
Expenses incident to the Fourth Continental Congress,		647 42
Magazine account—Expense for thirteen numbers,	\$4,204 86	
Less receipts,	1,786 58	
	<hr/>	2,418 28

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Office rent for one year,	\$1,007 60
Salary of Curator,	665 00
Engraving and engrossing charters and certificates of membership and postage for same,	1,083 92

Clerk for Secretaries General,	496 48	
Application blanks,	144 50	
Clerical service for Registrars General, .	425 00	
Clerical service for Treasurer General, .	360 00	
Card index case, cards, and clerical service on catalogues of members and of ancestors,	192 53	
Miscellaneous expenses,	1,827 01	
	<hr/>	6,202 04
Total,		\$12,058 39
Cash in bank,		\$4,048 11
Invested in U. S. Government bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest,		6,974 95
		<hr/>
Balance, February 10, 1896, . . .		11,023 06
		<hr/>
		\$23,081 45

PERMANENT FUND.

Receipts.

February 23, 1895, received of Mrs. Tulloch, late Treasurer General,		\$972 56
Fees for charters,	\$418 00	
Life Membership fees,	737 50	
Commission on sale of emblems, . . .	637 00	
Commission on sale of souvenir spoons, .	121 91	
Commission on sale of rosettes,	162 48	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Donation from Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia,	\$28 50	
Interest on investments and funds in bank,	193 37	
Commission on sale of "Washington Day by Day,"	1 50	
	<hr/>	223 37
		<hr/>
		2,300 26
		<hr/>
		\$3,272 82
Invested in guaranteed bonds, American Security and Trust Company, bearing 5 per cent. interest,		2,534 31
		<hr/>
February 11, 1896, balance cash in bank,		\$738 51

Total Assets.

<i>a.</i> Cash in hand, Current Fund,	\$4,048 11	
<i>b.</i> United States bonds, 5 per cent, . .	6,974 95	
	<hr/>	
Total Current Fund,		\$11,023 06
<i>c.</i> Cash in bank, Permanent Fund, . .	\$738 51	
<i>d.</i> Permanent investments:		
1. One 6 per cent. real estate note, \$1,000 00		
2. " " " " " " 1,500 00		
3. Two 5 per cent. A. S. & T. Co.		
bonds,	1,010 56	
4. Three 5 per cent. A. S. & T. Co.		
bonds,	1,523 75	
	<hr/>	
		5,034 31
Total Permanent Fund,		5,772 82
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$16,795 88

Respectfully submitted,
February 11, 1896.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

A MEMBER. I move that a vote of thanks be given to the Treasurer General on the spot for her excellent report.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given the Treasurer General for her excellent report. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." Motion was carried unanimously.

A MEMBER. May I ask as a matter of information, where the authority lies for the investment of the national funds, whether it lies in the Congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come in to-morrow. We will now hear from the Historian General.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President, Ladies of the Congress: The principal work which was expected of the Historian of the Society during the past year was the preparation of the Lineage Books for publication. Owing to unusual cares in my home, added to ill health, I have been able to do but little in this direction. It was proposed by the National Board at the beginning of the year that the services of a competent clerk should be obtained and the books be brought up to date, if possible. But when the Board realized the expense attending the work it was decided to leave the matter

entirely in the hands of the Congress of '96, in the hope that the members of this Congress would recognize the desirability of putting into durable shape, as soon as possible, the valuable records contained in the twelve thousand application papers now on file at our office. These papers are of course handled every day by our national officers and others, and in the nature of things will soon be destroyed unless something is done to preserve them. By the employment of a reliable clerk, who is accustomed to genealogical work, several volumes of a thousand names each could probably be prepared during the coming year. The work could be done under the supervision of one of the officers of the Board if this is thought to be necessary.

The one volume containing the names of the charter members, which was prepared last year by the first Historian of the Society, at great outlay of time and strength, cost us about \$600 for an edition of 1,000. About a hundred (100) copies have been sold, but it is hoped that this number will be greatly increased during the present week. Succeeding volumes can probably be published at much less cost, but it is useless to ask for estimates until the character of the work has been decided upon. The Board passed a resolution last year that the genealogy of members should be published only as far back as the Revolution and that no superfluous matter should be introduced in the nature of anecdote or incident, only an account of the services of ancestors being given. If this rule is adhered to each volume of 1,000 names would contain somewhere about 300 pages. But if it is thought best to copy the many interesting incidents contained in the application papers the size of the volumes and the expense of publication would of course be greatly increased.

I hope the preparation of these lineage books will receive careful consideration from the Congress, in order that the work may be begun at once.

As the Assistant Historian General has considerable valuable and interesting data to present to you, I will not occupy more of your time. I wish, however, to thank the Chapters for their ready response to the circular which was sent to them asking for copies of papers read at Chapter meetings, etc. Many interesting papers have been received, some of which have appeared in the Magazine. It seems very desirable that this custom should be continued as in this way a very valuable collection will be made for future use.

MARY C. GANNETT,
Historian General, D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear from the Assistant Historian General.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President, Ladies of the Continental Congress: Mine being a new office in our Society, when elected to fill it I began a survey of the field which lay before me to see what work could be done with greatest benefit to the common cause. The Historian General, following precedent,

busied herself with the laborious work of preparing a volume of the Lineage Book and with following generally the lines of the ladies who preceded her. Hence there was no work for me there. I knew we were young to have much real history, but I fancied there was some small collection of facts and dates somewhere which, if put together in a form to be preserved, would be of interest to you and serve as a foundation upon which in time, when we are old enough, a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be written. The earliest dates were naturally most difficult to obtain, and I wish to cordially thank all who have kindly assisted me, especially Miss Eugenia Washington.

FIRST MEETING, 1890.

October 11.—Formal organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Strathmore Arms, Washington, District of Columbia. Eleven ladies and four gentlemen present. Formal draught of organization signed by them in the following order: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. F. A. Darling, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell, Miss Susan Reviere Hetzel, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clarke, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberley, Miss Mary Desha, Professor G. Brown Goode, Professor W. C. Winlock, Mr. William O. McDowell, Mr. Wilson L. Gill.

The constitution, which had been written by General Shields and accepted by a committee consisting of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. M. V. E. Cabell, and Miss Barton, presented and accepted, subject to further revision by a committee consisting of Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Cabell, and Miss Desha.

Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, was elected President of the Society. The following officers were then elected: Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. F. E. Darling; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. David Porter (wife of Admiral D. D. Porter), Mrs. M. V. E. Cabell (wife of Mr. William D. Cabell), Mrs. Boynton (wife of General H. V. Boynton), Mrs. Greely (wife of General A. W. Greely), Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode (wife of Professor G. B. Goode), Mrs. William C. Winlock; First Secretary General, Mrs. E. H. Walworth; Second Secretary General, Mrs. William O. Earle; Treasurer General, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald; Registrars General, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke; Historian General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; Surgeon General, Miss Clara Barton; Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin. Executive Committee of six ladies and Advisory Board of six gentlemen was also elected.

Committee on Insignia and Seal appointed. No mention was made of State or Chapter Regents, and such officers are not mentioned in the constitution of 1890.

The paper applying for membership offered by Miss Eugenia Washington was the first one made out, and she used the form prepared by the Sons of the American Revolution, erasing the word Sons wherever it occurred and inserting the word Daughters.

October 18.—Constitution referred to the Executive Committee, consisting of Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Hetzel, for revision. Blue and white adopted as the colors of the Society.

November 11.—Executive Committee reported amendments to the constitution, which were accepted.

December 11.—Motto of Society changed from *Amor patriæ* to *Home and Country*. Seal as now used was designed by Miss Desha. The first design of insignia, incorporating the spinning wheel as the wheel of "revolution," with thirteen spokes representing the thirteen States, the felloe representing the ribbon, the legend being the Daughters of the American Revolution, the spokes projecting to form the thirteen stars, was drawn by Edward Magoun Roby, of Chicago, son of Mrs. Edward Roby, charter member. To this design was added the distaff and flag by Professor G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian, and Dr. Hoffman, of the Bureau of Ethnology. The badge is protected by patent dated September 22, 1891, Number 21,053. This patent was issued to George B. Goode, who assigned it to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

1891.

February 14.—Mrs. William D. Cabell, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Clara Barton, and Mrs. Walworth appointed a committee to again revise the constitution.

March 12.—Committee reported amendments, which were adopted and the President requested to notify all members to meet and adopt the constitution as amended.

Legal Adviser General G. H. Shields was requested to report at the next meeting what steps were necessary to incorporate the Society.

March 20.—First Chapter organized, the Chicago Chapter, of Chicago, Illinois.

April 15.—Atlanta Chapter, of Atlanta, Georgia, organized.

April 19.—New York City Chapter, of New York City, New York, organized.

April.—First regular and official appointment of State Regents: Mrs. N. B. Hogg, State Regent for Pennsylvania; Miss Louise McAllister, State Regent for New York; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent for Rhode Island; Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, State Regent for Connecticut, and Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent for Virginia.

April 20.—Members met at Mrs. Cabell's, pursuant to call; the constitution was considered and amendments offered.

May 26.—Membership of Society, 440; members met at Mrs. Cabell's pursuant to call; constitution and by-laws accepted as amended; designs for insignia submitted and considered.

June 4.—Date of certificate of incorporation, Society incorporated under laws of the District of Columbia; articles signed by Caroline Scott

Harrison, Henrietta N. Greely, Sarah F. J. Goode, Mary E. MacDonald, Mary V. E. Cabell, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha.

July 1.—Board of Management declared office of Vice President General in Charge of Organization vacant.

October 6.—Action of Board approved.

October 7.—Mrs. H. V. Boynton elected Vice President General in Charge of Organization. Members of Sons of the Revolution as well as Sons of the American Revolution declared eligible for office on the Advisory Board.

December 14.—First Chapter in New England formed by Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn at Bristol, Rhode Island.

December 23.—Consecutive holding of the same office by national officers changed from six to two years.

1892.

February.—At a meeting of the Board of Management it was proposed and seconded that Mrs. Harrison, the President General, be presented with a jeweled badge by the Board. Mrs. E. H. Walworth proposed, as an amendment, that a portrait of Mrs. Harrison for the White House be substituted for the jewel. The proposition was coldly received and the subject dropped. In consequence of this action the subject does not appear on the official minutes of the Society, it being the custom to preserve only those motions upon which favorable action is taken.

Chairmen of committees for the First Continental Congress: Arrangements, Mrs. William D. Cabell; Credentials, Mrs. G. H. Shields; Programme, Miss Desha; Press and Publication, Mrs. E. H. Walworth; House, Mrs. R. W. Smith; Music, Mrs. T. H. Alexander; Decorations, Mrs. C. R. Breckinridge; Badges, Mrs. Randolph Powell; Railroad Rates, Mrs. deB. R. Keim.

February 22.—Session of the First Continental Congress met in Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, District of Columbia.

Officers were: President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; Vice President General Presiding, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Wm. E. Earle, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Henry Blount, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. John Risley Putnam; Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. H. V. Boynton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George H. Shields; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Walworth; Registrars General, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clark; Treasurer General, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald; Historian General, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood; Surgeon General, Miss Clara Barton; Chaplain General, Mrs. T. S. Hamlin.

Roll call shows 12 State Regents, 15 Chapter Regents, and 17 delegates presumably present.

Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, of Massachusetts, and Miss Hoke, of

North Carolina, being honorary State Regents, were admitted to the floor but not allowed to vote.

The President General reported that the Society numbered over 1,200, comprising in its officers 38 Chapter Regents and 19 State Regents, representing Daughters in 31 States of the Union.

Mrs. C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, responded for the Congress to the President's address of welcome.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization reports 20 State Regents and 47 Chapter Regents.

Registrars General report applicants for membership to date from October 11, 1890, as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 35; Connecticut, 17; District of Columbia, 338; Florida, 2; Georgia, 59; Illinois, 79; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 37; Maine, 1; Maryland, 31; Massachusetts, 27; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 45; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 7; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 45; New York, 202; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 25; Pennsylvania, 188; Rhode Island, 67; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 6; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 40; Washington, 1; Wisconsin 2. Total, 1,306; examined and approved.

February 24.—The following list of national officers was elected: President, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison; Vice President General Presiding, Mrs. M. V. E. Cabell; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. E. B. Lee, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. G. B. Goode, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. Hagan, Mrs. Blount; Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. H. V. Boynton; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. G. H. Shields; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. R. W. Smith; Treasurer General, Mrs. MacDonald; Registrars General, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke; Historian General, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood; Surgeon General, Miss Clara Barton; Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

State Regents were elected by representatives in Congress from their States.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania introduced an amendment to the constitution making lineal descent from revolutionary ancestor obligatory; motion lost.

Congress adjourned for one year.

March 15.—Meeting of the National Board of Management. Mrs. E. B. Lee resigned as Vice President General to accept a Chapter Regency in the District of Columbia. The following Vice Presidents General were elected: Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. J. R. Putnam, Mrs. H. Blount, Mrs. R. A. Pryor, Mrs. Stephen J. Field. Mrs. Margaret P. Hetzel elected Honorary Vice President General for life. The following Advisory Board was also elected: Hon. M. MacDonald, General H. V. Boynton, Mr. William D. Cabell, Dr. Persifor Frazer, Mr. G. B. Goode, Mr. E. E. Hale, Hon. Leo A. Knott, Mr. W. O. McDowell, Hon. G. H. Shields, Mr. M. J. Wright, Mr. William C. Winlock.

March 19.—Mrs. Marshall MacDonald resigned as Treasurer General, Mrs. O. H. Tittmann elected to fill her place; Mrs. Marshall MacDonald

and Mrs. Maria G. Devereux elected Vice Presidents General. Miss Desha reported that the bill for a national charter had been prepared by Mr. Shields, and would be presented by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia.

May 7.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE adopted as the official organ of the Society, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth elected editor.

May 16.—The memorial spoon negotiated for by the World's Fair Committee was accepted and ordered sold for the benefit of the Memorial Hall of the Society.

May 25.—On motion it was ordered that in compiling the Year Book the ancestral history shall be prepared only as far back as the ancestor named in the application paper who served in the Revolution.

June 14.—It was ordered that the Board of Management request each Daughter to display the flag of our country upon her residence on the Fourth of July, and that the resolution be communicated to all Chapter Regents.

July 4.—Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of the Revolution united to celebrate the day; ceremonies were held around the Washington Monument. National Board of Management adjourned to meet again in October.

October 6.—Mrs. E. H. Walworth having ascertained from Mrs. Harrison that such action would not be disagreeable to her, and having consulted with Mrs. John R. Putnam and a few leading officers of the Society, not resident in Washington, and having assurances from them of financial and moral support, introduced a resolution to the Board of Management for the appointment of a National Committee, pledging herself as Treasurer to endeavor to raise the fund necessary; resolution was adopted and committee named to consist of State and Chapter Regents. On motion it was resolved that in all cases where Chapters desire honorary life members, the Chapters are to pay the dues of such members. Mrs. Hartley Graham elected honorary life member. State Regent of Pennsylvania gave notice that in November she would again introduce her lineal amendment.

October 25.—Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison died. National Board met and passed resolutions of sorrow.

November 16.—Lineal amendment offered by the Regent of Pennsylvania and lost by a vote of 5 ayes, 15 noes.

December 1.—Gift of seventy-five dollars from the Albemarle Chapter of Charlottesville, Virginia, to be used toward building the Memorial Hall received. Copies of circular bearing on eligibility clause of the constitution adopted and copies ordered sent to State and Chapter Regents.

December 10.—Decided not to consider any of the proposed amendments to the constitution. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Arrangements for Congress consist of members of the Board resident in Washington.

December 24.—*Resolved*, That the Year Book be printed in the Magazine.

1893.

January 7.—Miss Desha made agent for the sale of souvenir spoons for benefit of Memorial Hall building fund.

January 14.—*Resolved*, That the Board of Management recognize the State Regents as members of the Board, and therefore under the constitution they are not eligible for reelection after two years to the same office.

February 22.—Meeting of the Second Continental Congress in the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, District of Columbia.

Credential Committee reports 12 State Regents, 35 Chapter Regents, and 39 delegates or alternates, and 1 District of Columbia Regent as qualified.

Ninety persons answered to the roll call; many were present without representing State or Chapter organization and not allowed to vote, but admitted to the floor. Address of Welcome by Vice President General Presiding, Mrs. William D. Cabell, responded to by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent of Rhode Island.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization reports 24 State Regents and 97 Chapter Regents as appointed.

Recording Secretary reports 2,760 members. Twenty-four meetings of National Board held during the year. Thirty-three charters sent to Chapters.

February 24.—National officers elected as follows: President General, Mrs. A. E. Stevenson; on motion of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, the office of President Presiding was created and Mrs. William D. Cabell elected to fill the same; Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. H. V. Boynton; Recording Secretary General, Miss Eugenia Washington; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. A. H. Clarke; Registrars General, Mrs. R. W. Smith, Miss Noble Jones; Treasurer General, Mrs. F. W. Dickins; Historian General, Mrs. H. M. Blount, Surgeon General, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. B. O. Wilbour, Mrs. O. H. Tittmann, Mrs. J. R. Putnam, Mrs. A. Cox, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale.

Seventeen State Regents were elected by members of the Congress from their respective States.

February 25.—Moved and passed to bind Year Book separate from Magazine.

Discussion of lineal amendment to the constitution offered by State Regent of Pennsylvania. Voted to refer it to the National Board with recommendation that collateral clause be eliminated. Vote, 55 ayes, 18 noes. Congress adjourned for one year.

February 25.—Meeting of National Board. Office of President Presiding created and Mrs. Cabell elected to fill it, there being two opinions as to which power created offices. The following were elected Vice Presidents General: Mrs. S. B. Buckner, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Mrs. Caroline S. McGill, Mrs. Margaret T. Hayes,

Mrs. J. T. Stranahan. Mrs. Bullock was elected Chaplain General. Advisory Board elected as follows: Mr. A. H. Clarke, Justice Brewer, Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, General H. V. Boynton, Mr. J. C. Wood, Mr. W. D. Cabell, Hon. M. MacDonald, General J. C. Breckinridge, General G. H. Shields, Judge H. M. Shepard, General Horace Porter, Mr. D. J. Whittemore, General A. W. Greely, Mr. F. H. Orme.

March 3.—The following were elected Vice Presidents General: Mrs. B. Butterworth, Mrs. D. R. Barclay, Mrs. G. H. Shields, Miss E. L. Dorsey, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. General Breckinridge.

March 20.—Mrs. C. S. Johnson elected Registrar General in place of Miss Noble Jones, who resigned. Mrs. James McMillan elected Vice President General.

March 27.—Mrs. A. G. Brackett elected Corresponding Secretary General *pro tem.*, owing to illness of incumbent.

April 1.—State Regent of Pennsylvania presented two amendments to eligibility clause.

April 12.—Amendments discussed and favorably recommended to the Congress of 1894 by a vote of 15 ayes to 4 noes.

May 12.—*Resolved*, Not to join Sons of the American Revolution in building Memorial Hall.

June 9.—Flag and pole ordered for headquarters. Resolution as to Memorial Hall reconsidered and recommended to Congress of 1894 for favorable action.

October 5.—Office of Vice President General in Charge of Organization declared vacant October 7, under two years' limit, and Mrs. E. H. Walworth elected to fill it. President Presiding and Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President General, resigned their offices.

October 6.—Mrs. C. R. Breckinridge resigned as State Regent of Arkansas. Mrs. Lockwood resigned office of Surgeon General, elected Vice President General. Miss Mary Desha elected Surgeon General.

November 15.—Mrs. Burhans elected Vice President General.

December 7.—*Resolved*, That the meetings of Congress be devoted entirely to business.

Resolved, To invite Mrs. J. S. Peck, of Wisconsin, to respond to President's address of welcome. Mrs. MacDonald resigned her office of Vice President General.

1894.

January 4.—Mrs. J. S. Peck accepts invitation.

Resolved, To send a copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE free to each Chapter. Permission given a member to use the insignia and seal on an article she is writing.

January 13.—Mrs. J. H. Lyons elected Vice President General in place of Mrs. MacDonald, resigned.

February 1.—Mrs. Lyons declines office because of ill health.

February 14.—Miss Virginia Miller and Mrs. C. C. Snyder elected Vice Presidents General.

February 21.—Third Continental Congress met in the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, District of Columbia.

President General in address of welcome refers to representation at the World's Fair in Chicago, May 19, 1893, when exercises were held in the Woman's Building by our officers and members. Reports membership roll as 4,710, an increase during the year of 1,962; 92 organized Chapters, 26 State Regents, 151 Chapter Regents, and members in 40 States.

Roberts' Rules of Order accepted as authority on parliamentary law.

Roll call was answered by 25 State Regents, 104 Chapter Regents, 59 delegates. Recording Secretary General reported 23 charters issued. Corresponding Secretary General reported adoption of letter paper with our own water mark; also gifts of many books to the value of \$150 to the library.

7.30 p. m.—Unveiling of full-length portrait in oils of Mrs. Harrison, with appropriate ceremonies. Portrait painted by Daniel Huntington, who in consideration of the patriotic nature of the work reduced his regular price by \$1,000, making the picture cost us \$2,500. Mrs. Walworth, the treasurer, reported this, also that the frame and handling would cost \$300 more, making a total of \$2,800, of which sum \$1,777.50 had been voluntarily subscribed and paid in by the Daughters. Portrait unveiled by Mrs. John R. Putnam.

Mrs. Moran reported receipt of \$240 from sale of her book, "Miss Washington," and that it had been turned over to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Chapter, to be held in trust for the Building Committee of the Memorial Hall, to be built in Washington, District of Columbia.

February 23.—Portrait removed to the White House, the Executive Mansion of the Nation. It was received by President Cleveland and at once hung in one of the parlors. It was presented to the Executive Mansion as a free gift from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Nation, on condition that it remain in the Executive Mansion. There were no formalities of presentation, the President having informed the committee that they were not necessary.

The following amendments to the constitution were offered by the State Regent of Pennsylvania:

Amend section 1, article III, of the constitution to read as follows: Section 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

This first amendment to the constitution since its final adoption was carried by 138 ayes, 13 noes.

Second amendment: To amend section 2, article III, of the constitution to read as follows: Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her application shall then be submitted to the Registrars General, who shall report

on the question of eligibility to the National Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approve such application the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society. Accepted unanimously.

The following amendment was endorsed by the Board of Management October 7, 1893: To amend section 2, article IV, to read: Honorary Vice Presidents General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society. Amendment voted upon and accepted.

February 24.—Action of Board meeting of October 6, 1893, declaring office of Vice President General in Charge of Organization vacant because of two years incumbency. Sustained by vote of the Congress.

The following officers were elected: President General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson; Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Augusta D. Geer; Congress decided by a rising vote to select only eight Vice Presidents General, instead of the twenty; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. L. P. Beale, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Miss E. Washington, Mrs. A. H. Clarke, Miss E. L. Dorsey, Mrs. H. Heth, Mrs. O. Doremus, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan; Treasurer General, Mrs. Miranda Tulloch; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Henry Gannett; Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Mary Desha; Historian General, Mrs. Lucia Blount; Chaplain General, Mrs. Bullock; Surgeon General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee; Registrars General, Miss Maclay, Miss Wilbur; Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. M. C. Butler.

Congress adjourned for one year.

April 5.—Meeting of National Board of Management. Mrs. Hoke Smith accepted office of Vice President General.

Miss Sallie Mackall presented a crayon portrait of Mrs. Harrison, which was accepted and hung in the Board room. Nomination of Mrs. James Lyons as a member of the Advisory Board confirmed.

April 9.—Mrs. A. H. Clark offered the following:

Resolved, Whereas the need of a new National Hymn was one of the subjects authorized by the Society for discussion in the meeting at Chicago, May 19, 1893, and papers were read there relating to it, and a resolution was passed requesting persons to compose a National Hymn; and whereas, at the request of a Rhode Island Chapter, the poem for such a hymn was written by Miss Caroline Hazard, an authoress of well known ability, and was given to this Society through the Magazine; and whereas, at the request of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, a national officer, the music was composed for these words by Mrs. Anne Adams Peets, a composer of well known ability; and whereas, the composer gave the copy-right to Mrs. Walworth, to be used by this Society according to her judgment, if Mrs. Peets was relieved of all expense of publication, and Mrs. Peets signed a paper agreeing that all profits accruing from the sale of the

music should go to the Mrs. Harrison portrait fund until it was complete, and after that to be used for the purchase of books for the National Society; therefore, resolved, that the President General is authorized to appoint a committee to encourage the use of this National Hymn and report upon its acceptability. The resolution was put, and carried.

April 17.—Permission refused Caldwell to sell rosettes direct to members.

May 3.—Chairman of Building of Colonial Hall Committee authorized to draw on national treasury for necessary expenses of printing and typewriting.

Mrs. Gannett resigned office of Recording Secretary General. Mrs. C. C. Snyder elected Vice President General.

May 4.—Mrs. Lockwood elected editress of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, to take charge July 1. Voted to publish lineage books.

May 5.—*Resolved*, That the former and present Historians General be requested to send to each member a typewritten duplicate of her lineage for correction, before it is printed in the Lineage Book. Carried. Mrs. Goodfellow elected Recording Secretary General.

May 9.—Mrs. C. C. Snyder declined office of Vice President General.

May 11.—Miss Desha offered article XVIII of the by-laws, which was accepted.

June 8.—Mrs. Gannett elected Vice President General.

June 10.—Notice received from Dolly Madison Chapter that it, the day before, passed a resolution appropriating half its annual Chapter dues to the Continental Hall, and that one of its members, Mrs. C. C. Snyder headed the individual list with one hundred dollars.

October 9.—Mrs. Goodfellow resigned the office of Recording Secretary General.

November 1.—Mrs. Burnett elected Recording Secretary General.

November 5.—Committee for Congress of 1895 elected.

December 6.—Mrs. R. Buchanan elected Registrar General.

1895.

February 19.—Meeting of the Fourth Continental Congress in the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, District of Columbia. Roll call answered by 44 State Regents, 145 Chapter Regents, 83 delegates. Increase of membership during the year, 3,366. Vice President General in Charge of Organization reports 8,360 members. Recording Secretary General reports 19 State Regents and 12 Chapter Regents as confirmed and 26 charters issued. Mrs. Mann, Registrar General in Charge, reports 789 badge permits issued.

Report of Continental Hall Committee received. No action taken. Report of University Committee received. No action taken. Four national hymns presented by the committee. Report of Mrs. Harrison Portrait Committee, by its treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, showed that the entire amount of \$2,800 had been raised by voluntary contributions, except \$97.00, which amount Congress ordered taken from the national treasury.

February 20.—Voted to pay bills of State Regents for postage and stationery. All reports accepted.

February 22—Election of national officers, as follows: President General, Mrs. J. W. Foster; Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. C. S. Johnson; Congress decided to elect all 20 Vice Presidents General Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Field, Miss Knight, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Adams, Miss Blunt, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Miller, Mrs. Nash; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. R. Buchanan; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Wm. E. Earle; Registrars General, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Mrs. Agnes Burnett; Treasurer General, Mrs. Amos G. Draper; Historian General, Mrs. Henry Gannett; Surgeon General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee; Chaplain General, Mrs. H. Heth.

The office of Assistant Historian General was created and Mrs. F. W. Dickens elected.

February 22.—*Resolved*, That the Society of the Children of the American Revolution shall be organized and adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Resolved, That upon the organization of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution it be placed in charge of Mrs. Lothrop, Regent of Old Concord Chapter, who proposed and originated it.

Resolved, That the Treasurer General be put under bonds

Resolution adopted recommending State meetings once a year.

Resolutions adopted in honor of Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America," and a copy signed by Advisory Board ordered sent to him.

Resolution offered by Mrs. McLean and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the State Regents, or properly appointed proxies of the several States, together with the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be and are hereby appointed and constituted a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and report to the next Congress for approval of the constitution so revised, if the Congress sees fit; and

Resolved, That the report of said committee be printed and mailed to every Chapter Regent of the Society on or before January 1, 1896.

Resolved, That said committee may appoint its own chairman and sub-committees, if so desired; furthermore,

Resolved, That in the meantime and until report of said committee to Congress the National Board is requested and directed to make no further amendments to the constitution or by-laws after this Congress adjourns.

Upon motion Mrs. McLean was added to the committee.

The following amendments offered by Mrs. Morgan were accepted:

Amend section 3, article IV, to read: In addition to the active officers named in section 1 of this article there may be Honorary Vice Presidents General and Honorary State Regents, to be chosen from among

those members who have rendered valuable service to the Society. The power to elect Honorary Vice Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress. The power to elect Honorary State Regents for the several States and Territories shall be vested in the delegates to the Continental Congress from such State or Territory respectively.

Section 2, article V, amended and accepted, so that members at large in Washington send no delegate.

Amendment to change the date of meeting of Congress from February to April rejected.

Upon motion of Mrs. Dickins the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That any member whose papers are accepted on or after the 22d of October in any year shall not be required to pay annual dues again on the 22d day of February next ensuing.

Upon motion of Mrs. Keim the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, February 22, 1895, does hereby create the office of Honorary President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be filled only and exclusively by retiring Presidents General.

Resolved, That Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the retiring President General, be asked to accept that honorary office.

The following resolution was read by Miss Richards and adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the recommendations in the reports of the national officers to the Congress be referred to a committee of State Regents, either elected by Congress or appointed by the presiding officer, which committee shall examine and report upon them to the Congress for action.

The following resolution offered by Mrs. Shippen was adopted:

Resolved, That to the Daughters of the American Revolution whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary War shall be sent a souvenir tea spoon, the best variety made. The same to be paid for out of the national treasury.

Congress adjourned for one year.

February 23.—Meeting of the National Board of Management. Office of the Assistant Historian General created, and Mrs. F. W. Dickins elected to fill it.

Executive Committee and Advisory Board elected. Advisory Board consists of Mrs. D. Lothrop, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Mann, Miss Mallett.

April 4.—Upon motion of Mrs. Draper the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter if a member enter a Chapter within six months after the payment of her dues to the National Society direct the Treasurer General is instructed to return one dollar to the Chapter on demand.

This resolution, dated from February 22, 1895, rescinds all previous motions that may conflict with it, is not retroactive, and continues in

force until the Fifth Continental Congress, to whom the matter is referred for final decision.

Mrs. Lothrop read the constitution of the Children of the American Revolution.

April 5.—Constitution of the Children of the American Revolution amended and accepted.

May 3.—Bond for Treasurer General placed at \$5,000.

June 5.—Five hundred and forty-five applicants admitted. This is the largest number accepted at one time up to date.

November 9.—Committees for Congress of 1896 elected. Voted to have a celebration of the day on February 22, and invite Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution to assist.

December 5.—Vice President General in Charge of Organization reports that twelve ladies resident in Geneva, Switzerland, wish to form a Chapter. Five hundred and sixty-nine members admitted.

1896.

January 3.—Chairman of the Committee on National Charter reported that the interest of Senator Burrows and Representative Henderson had been secured, and the matter was making encouraging progress.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

Assistant Historian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the Surgeon General.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies: I have the honor to report that I have performed or am performing all the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I simply wish to state that these reports as given to you this afternoon will be handed to the committee appointed this morning, who will pass upon them. Is it your wish to have an executive session to-morrow morning for the discussion of these reports? I merely wish to know if the Congress wishes to hear the consideration of these reports in executive session or open session.

A MEMBER. Does the President General rule that the executive session is now in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If anyone moves it. They ought to be reported to-morrow morning and discussed. The understanding was that the reports were to be handed in to-day and the recommendations made to-morrow. It is better to have the

executive session decided to-day, because then your doors can be closed to-morrow morning. This is the only reason for deciding it to-day. If you come here to-morrow morning your galleries are filled and you have to immediately send them away, which is rather discourteous; if you decide the matter to-day it is announced in print and understood.

Mrs. ROBY. In order to bring the matter before the house I move that we go into executive session to-morrow morning, but that all Daughters to be admitted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. So that these reports may be considered in executive session?

Mrs. ROBY. I move that we go into executive session to-morrow morning to consider these reports.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply want to say that the action we took this morning, accepting the programme in toto, postponed any further action on that question until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress can go into executive session whenever it wishes.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is a resolution before the house to go into executive session to-morrow morning. Now I would only like to say that in deference to the one, or two, or three hundred members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who are now present in this house to-day, it would be hardly a pleasant thing for them, to say the least, to be debarred from the privileges of the Congress which they had come here to listen to and so long as there is a resolution before the house as to whether or not we shall go into executive session, and that has been seconded, and you declare the question in order, I am only speaking against that action. (Applause.)

A MEMBER. It is only those members who have the privilege to vote that constitute an executive session. I think I am correct.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask if the alternates who are representing the delegates or Regents would not be allowed on the floor when in executive session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the question to be decided by the house.

Miss DESHA. Is an amendment in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss DESHA. I move that nobody be admitted to the house but Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the amendment accepted, ladies, to allow the Daughters only to be in the house?

A MEMBER. Does that include all the members of the Congress and the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Mrs. ROBY. I so stated it, that we were to have all the Daughters.

Mover of amendment withdraws amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original resolution then is that all the members of the Congress and the Daughters of the American Revolution can be present in executive session.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, allow me to state that an executive session is an executive session, and therefore we must vote upon that point, and either be sustained or not, as it may be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution now is modified so that it means no one but the Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Congress.

A MEMBER. Then the word "executive" need not appear?

Mrs. NOBLE. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Noble.

Mrs. NOBLE. I offer an amendment by substitution to the original motion that to-morrow morning when we meet for the consideration of these reports no one but Daughters and the delegates to the Congress be present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is substantially the same. Has this motion been seconded, ladies, having no one present excepting the Daughters of the American Revolution and the delegates to the Congress.

Mrs. FISHER. I would like to offer a substitute for the motion relating to executive session. I understand that the object of our going into executive session is that we may discuss the affairs of the Society without being reported. Might we not resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. I ask for information now. If we may I will then make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not be in order as a substitute, but that question can come up to-morrow morning. That is not a substitute for the original motion. The question is before the house, ladies.

MISS PIKE. I wish to state that many of these delegations are accompanied by particular friends of the delegates, not alternates, but some of them prospective Daughters, and it would be just as wrong to exclude them. (Interrupted by loud laughter and cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house, ladies, is, to-morrow morning when the reports of the Society are considered to exclude all but Daughters of the American Revolution and officers of the Society. Are you ready for the question?

Question! Question!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This does not relate to executive session at all. I merely speak of this at the end of the reports in order that to-morrow morning there will be no trouble about clearing the galleries. All those in favor of to-morrow morning having the doors closed to all excepting the members of the Congress and Daughters of the American Revolution will please express it by rising and remaining standing until the vote is counted. You may be seated. Those opposed rise. It is carried. To-morrow morning all are excluded.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, took the chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will now continue with the reports of the Congress.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may I request that the members of the Philadelphia Committee meet with the chairman of the committee directly for a few moments.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the request. Will the ladies of the committee meet with her immediately in the room adjoining.

Mrs. ROBY. Madam Chairman, I move that the resolution referred to by the Pittsburg Chapter this morning be now read.

CHAIRMAN. We will continue with the programme. I think that is out of order. We will now hear the report of the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Auditing Committee have gone carefully over the books of the Treasurer General and find everything in perfect order and the accounts correct. They would suggest, in view of the magnitude of the work and the increasing amount of money passing through the hands of the Treasurer General that a bank expert be employed in the future to audit the accounts, thus adding to the satisfaction of the Treasurer General and the Society at large.

The committee wish to call special attention to the beautiful and faithful manner in which the Treasurer General's books are kept, and they think boundless thanks are due Mrs. Draper and her most able assistant, Mr. Draper, who for love, and not for money, have given many hours to this tedious and difficult task. The committee feel that the thanks of the Society are also due Mrs. Draper for the systematic record inaugurated by her, giving each individual name and Chapter, balancing the amount paid by each individual and Chapter.

The committee have examined the books of the Business Manager of the Magazine, and found them correct, and deserving great credit for the manner in which they have been kept. These books as well as those of the Treasurer General should be audited by an expert who could do justice to the work which has been done.

This report is respectfully submitted by VIRGINIA MILLER,
Chairman Auditing Committee.

CHAIRMAN. The next report on the programme is that of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (Greeted with loud and prolonged applause.) Madam Chairman and Ladies: I have no report. You know you are glad of it, but I have had just one too many "grips" this last week, and I have lost my grip on the report. With your permission, though, it shall appear in the Magazine. I have not been able to finish it. I wish though to just say a word. You remember that Edmund Burke once said that there were three estates in his government, the King, the Lords, and the Commons, and that there was a fourth estate, the press, which was best of all. My friends, I stand up here to represent the fourth estate in our Society, but we have been most ably represented, or will be before the afternoon is over, in the three other estates. Our President, the first estate, was very complimentary in all she had to say of the Magazine and its work. Our Business Manager will give her report as the second estate, and our Magazine Committee

will give their report as the third estate, and it seems to me you can very well do without the fourth estate this afternoon. Therefore, I give my time to the Business Manager and to the Magazine Committee. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN. We will now hear the report of the Business Manager.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1896.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: Since the Congress of last year some changes have been made in the Magazine which may be well to bring to your notice before submitting the general financial report.

Acting upon the authority of the Congress of 1895 the Board considered and adopted the suggestion of reducing the subscription price of the Magazine to one dollar per year, beginning with July, 1895, Vol. VII, No. 1, hoping, among other things, that the subscription list would so increase as to make it a better advertising medium. It will be gratifying to know that its circulation has nearly doubled (the list now containing over 1,600 names, as compared with 830 last year), and is steadily increasing, 150 new subscribers having been added during the past month.

The contract for printing the Magazine having expired in June, the bids submitted were considered by the Magazine Committee, together with the Editor and Business Manager, and a new contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, a Harrisburg firm, who are the present printers.

I have during the year made itemized reports to the Board, which have been printed in the Magazine under "Official." The following will therefore be a general report of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

From February 15, 1895, to February 1, 1896:

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$1,450 36	
To sale of extra copies,	125 90	
To cuts and ancestry,	39 00	
To advertisements,	223 20	
To rent of Nathan Hale plate,	3 50	
To 1,000 copies Ethan Allen picture,	10 00	
To three subscriptions sent direct to Treasurer General,	3 00	
		<hr/>
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$1,719 24	\$1,854 96
Three subscriptions sent direct to Treasurer General,	3 00	
Expenditures Manager's office (as per itemized accounts rendered),	132 72	
		<hr/>
		\$1,854 96

In order to make this a twelve months' report, it is necessary to add to this amount, \$1,854.96, the receipts from February 1, 1895, to February 15, 1895, the date of my last general report :

Receipts from February 15, 1895, to, February 1, 1896, \$1,854 96

Receipts from February 1, 1895, to February 15, 1895, 87 70

Total receipts for twelve months, \$1,942 66

EXPENDITURES.

To printing twelve numbers, \$2,980 03

To plates, 147 34

To Business Manager's salary, 600 00

To proof-reader, 60 00

To folders, 13 50

To circulars for insertion in May Magazine, 6 00

To circulars for insertion in Treasurer's bills, 4 00

To reproductions from plate (paid for), 3 50

To stamping stationery, 7 75

To oak desk, Editor, 20 00

To expenses Manager's office, as per account rendered, 139 11

To typewriting mailing list, 9 00

To Congressional Library copyright fees for 1895, 6 00

Total expenses for twelve months (including checks on Manager's bank account), \$3,996 23

Showing a cost to the National Society of \$2,053.57 for the year.

Unfortunately, there are outstanding accounts for advertising, cuts, etc., in the last volume, amounting to \$52 (part of which has been received since closing the books). Could they have been included in this report it would have reduced the cost to about \$2,000, in round numbers.

Comparing the printers' bills of last year with those of this year, beginning with July, for the seven months following, including January, there is a difference of \$251.99 in favor of this year, notwithstanding the increased edition (eight hundred copies in all), and the corresponding increase in the cost of mailing the larger edition, which cost is included in these bills.

It would therefore seem that the Magazine is in a more healthy condition, and only needs your help and support in the Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Having heard this admirable report I merely want to ask—of course we have heard the financial report, which is very encouraging—I would like to ask though, if it can be stated to us, what is the expense of the National Magazine per capita ?

CHAIRMAN. I would answer Mrs. Tittmann, of the District, that that will be answered to-morrow in the proceedings of the Congress. We will next listen to the report of the Magazine Committee, by Dr. McGee.

Dr. McGee received with applause.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

During the past year the duties of the Magazine Committee have been to act on behalf of the Board of Management and the Continental Congress in studying the financial condition of our Magazine with a view to diminishing its cost. A few round numbers will suffice to convey a general understanding of the situation.

The total expense for the year ending January 31, last, was \$4,000 (or exactly \$3,986.23). This is a few hundred less than two years ago because the number of pages in the Magazine has been reduced, and because the edition has been diminished. The edition two years ago was 1,500, while during the past year it has averaged less than 1,400, under the present policy of printing no more copies than are promptly sold.

The income of the Magazine during the past year has been a little under \$2,000, or about the same as it was two years ago.

To meet the deficit the National Society has paid during the year a trifle over \$2,000 (\$2,053.57). In other words, the Magazine does not yet "pay for itself," but it has reached the point where it about half does so.

COST PER COPY.

It will be useful to regard these same facts in a different light, thus: The total expense for one copy of the Magazine, for the past year has been \$2.87, to meet which expense the subscriber pays \$1. Advertising and contributions pay thirty-nine cents, and the Daughters of the American Revolution pay \$1.48. The edition is now growing at a slow but steady rate, the result of which is that the total expense per copy (\$2.87) is gradually diminishing, and the income from advertising is increasing. Consequently the cost to the Daughters of the American Revolution per copy is diminishing, though of course this is to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the additional number of copies.

COST PER MEMBER.

Looking at the matter in still another light, it may be said that during 1894 about fifty cents was taken from every dollar of annual dues in order to support the Magazine, while during 1895 the tax per member was about twenty-three cents. It must be explained that this "per member" includes only those who actually paid for 1895 (or about 9,000 members), for by orders of our Congress members who entered after October were not charged for 1895.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

All the above figures represent the averages for the past year, but do not fairly represent the present condition because there has been con-

stant improvement. It is believed that if the Magazine continues substantially as at present, the cost to the Daughters of the American Revolution during the coming year may be very roughly estimated at something less than \$1,600 instead of \$2,000.

To help in reducing the cost, the following is suggested :

1. That the paper might be a little thinner and therefore cheaper.
2. That the number of pages might be reduced to a maximum of eighty-eight each, excepting the "Congress numbers."
3. That the official portion of the contents might be in a smaller type, thus saving some pages.
4. It is recommended that the proceedings of the Congresses should not be given in so great detail. "Asides" of members and half finished sentences ought not to be published, nor ought any speaker to be recognized by the stenographer unless she has been recognized by the presiding officer. Might it not be well, indeed, to publish only the minutes of Congresses just as we publish the minutes of the Board.

These suggestions comprise the only methods known to your committee by which the cost may be reduced. If this Congress does not think it necessary to reduce the cost in this way no consideration need be given them.

Returning to the main question ; when will the Magazine pay for itself ? Under the present conditions the answer must be not for many a year to come. We shall soon have 2,000 subscribers, but we must have 10,000 before the Magazine will be a source of income to the Society. How soon that time will come depends on three things : First, on the ability of the Editor to produce a Magazine that will be wanted. Second, on the zeal of the Business Manager in making the Magazine known and in securing advertising. Third, on the activity of the Daughters themselves in promoting its interests. Each and every one of my auditors can do her share to hasten the consummation.

Now, every one familiar with the Magazine, knows some way in which its contents could be made more to her taste, and the most contradictory opinions have been expressed. Assuredly the Editor has no easy task, and this committee asks you to consider whether it might not be a paying investment to salary that position. It should be remembered that the editorship, although it is a highly influential position, is not a national office. The position of Editor carries with it no place in the National Board or in the Congress ; it is not mentioned in either constitution or by-laws ; some future occupant, unlike the active officers, might live as far away as New York or even Chicago.

The Business Manager is paid a salary of \$600 a year, so that of those who work constantly for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Editor is the only one not paid and yet not holding any office provided for in the constitution. As a result of this, we have, for the last year and a half, had an Editor who was at the same time a Vice President General. Your committee asks you whether this condition ought to continue, and suggests that the Editor should be paid in proportion to

the number of subscribers. We have been most fortunate in having the services of so able an Editor as Mrs. Lockwood, and the excellent work done by her needs no commendation from us, since it speaks for itself. But we cannot ask any one, and particularly an active business woman, as she is, to give the major portion of her time and attention to a duty for which no compensation is given. The alternative proposition, that we create the national office of Editor General is not recommended because that would limit her term of office to two years—a grave objection, and because there would be little advantage in it if some future editor should not happen to reside in Washington. It is recommended, however (as it is most desirable that the Editor should be assured of her position in advance), that she should be elected by the Congress instead of by the Board. This election would be for the year beginning with the July number of the Magazine.

Finally, it should be added that your committee has not touched upon the great question of change in the essential of the Magazine, although a wide variety of methods have been proposed, because it is believed that the Daughters do not desire any radical change. There are certain things we must have, even though we pay well for them, that should be best obtained in this way. The Society must,

1. Publish the action of its Congresses and its Boards.
2. Furnish means of communication between Chapters and report the work of each in such way as to give aid and stimulus to all.
3. Have a living bond of union between members, for without it so widely spread a Society is in danger of disruption.
4. We must offer some medium of expression of historical work done by members; and
5. General interest should be maintained in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the promotion of their objects.

Submitted by order of the committee,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,

Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. As the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee is not quite ready with her report we will hear the report of the National University Committee.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to announce that the New York City delegation will be at home from five to seven at the Arlington, and will be delighted to have each and every one of you call.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress: Your Committee on the National University would respectfully report that in article II, section 2, of the constitution of our National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is said, in enumerating the three great objects of the Society, that the second one is, "To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for

the general diffusion of knowledge." Therefore, it is in the direct line of the avowed objects of our Society that you have established a standing committee on this National University, to further a plan which will fully and practically carry out the injunction of Washington, and to do this in the identical way which he himself planned just one hundred years ago. For on October 21, 1796, by virtue of an act of Congress, he appropriated and designated to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia nineteen acres, one rood and twenty-one perches of land for the site of a National University. This identical ground is still owned by the Government, being the site of the old Naval Observatory, and will be given over to the National University if the present bill before Congress is carried. Washington expressed not only in his immortal farewell address, but reiterated again and again the importance of establishing a National University. To quote his own words, "A plan shall be adopted by which the arts, sciences and belle-lettres can be taught in their fullest extent, embracing all advantages of European tuition, and preparing citizens for public as well as private life." We could fill up much more than our allotted time in simply quoting the words of Washington in favor of this university, but we only refer at this time to the bequest in his last will and testament, by which he devised in perpetuity fifty shares (\$500 each in value) in the Potomac Company toward the endowment of a university, to be established in the District of Columbia under the auspices of the general Government. We would call your attention especially to the further directions in his will concerning this money, for he says: "And until such a seminary is established and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further desire is that the profit accruing therefrom shall, whenever dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other bank, at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congress; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock are to be invested in more stock, and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of this object is obtained."

[It has been estimated that a faithful guardianship of this sacred trust until the present time would have yielded a sum exceeding \$4,500,000.]

While very many facts and as many arguments are pressing themselves on your committee for presentation to you in behalf of an active interest in this National University we would have you put them all aside, for the moment, and dwell only on this one supreme fact—that the Congress of the United States being a perpetual body, the Congress of the present time, 1896, is virtually the same responsible body as the Congress of one hundred years ago, 1796—and that the Congress owes a debt to the Nation which can be only morally cancelled by the establishment of this university, because of the trust reposed in it by the last will and testament of the Father of his Country, mark the words of his will—"under the direction of Congress."

It is true that men interested in this matter, members of Congress we believe, who are sensitive of the honor of our legislative body are now searching for the details of the facts in regard to the actual market value of the bequest by Washington of the fifty shares of the Potomac Company; but there is a law of equity as well as a statute law; there is for a nation as for an individual a moral as well as a technical honesty, and we women, considered peculiarly open to the requirements of such moral obligations may suitably urge the necessity for a just and righteous payment of this debt. We present this simple fact for your consideration, and recommend each of you to read and present to your Chapters the interesting papers relating to the National University, copies of which marked from 1 to 5 and from A to E accompany this report, making ten brief pamphlets or leaflets, easily secured, and containing a brief history of this great project which began with the beginning of our Government.

After extended inquiry and careful consideration your committee have gathered and are able to state by authority the following facts:

Rather singularly there seems to have been a periodic agitation of the subject of establishing a National University about every twenty years. Although all of the first Presidents of the United States urged the need of this university, and very many of the later ones, it was not until 1892 that a systematic and persistent effort was made, when a memorial was presented to the Senate setting forth at some length the following points:

1. The great need of such an institution.
2. The offices of a great university.
3. The reasons why the Government should establish it.
4. The reasons for founding it at Washington.
5. A summary of efforts made for this purpose at different times.
6. Reason for a renewal of the effort at that time.
7. The proposition then to be made.
8. The conditions of success.

The Senate ordered five thousand copies of this memorial printed, and have recently had another edition printed.

Soon after the presentation of this memorial a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont. A special committee was appointed by the Senate "to establish the University of the United States," on motion of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. In 1893 it presented a favorable report unanimously and urged the passage of the bill, but too late to insure success. In the succeeding Congress of a different political majority the subject of a National University was renewed with equal favor, and was brought before the Senate by the committee—by the chairman, Senator Hunton, of Virginia, who made an eloquent speech in its behalf, as did also Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Senator Kyle, of Dakota. At that session, however, important financial and foreign measures crowded the university bill out. During the interval between that Congress and the present one friends of the National University

formed a committee of one hundred and more to advance its interests and carry out the plan proposed by Washington. The chairman of this committee is the Chief Justice of the United States, and it is composed of the lieutenant general and commanding general of the army, many are Senators and ex-Embassadors of the United States, the presidents of the more important colleges and universities of this country, and the Superintendents of Public Instruction in every State. This committee selected an executive council of sixteen which has held three meetings, at which the Chief Justice and ex-Senator Edmunds presided, and this council agreed upon a bill which was introduced in both houses of the present Congress. A copy of the bill accompanies this report. It is believed that it will be reported favorably from the committees of the Senate and the House. A lively interest is manifested throughout the country in this enterprise and there is just reason to believe that the establishment of the National University requires only the acquisition of a little time.

In view of these facts and in the belief that the National University will eventually be established on a scale commensurate with the future greatness of our country, and because of the importance of extended and learned investigation in the history of our country and of the difficulties to be met by advanced students in the continuous pursuit of this subject your committee respectfully recommend that the work of the Standing Committee on the National University be directed toward a consideration of the establishment of a chair of American history in the proposed National University under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They would also state that one Chapter in a Western State has offered to give substantial aid in any work undertaken in behalf of a National University.

We cannot close this report without drawing attention to the fact that this university will not in any way supercede or conflict with any college or university now existing, as it is intended entirely for post-graduate work, the training of specialists and the opening of opportunities which now take thousands of students to Europe who would thus be instructed in special and advanced work while breathing the spirit of American institutions, inspired by a truer and broader Americanism.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, *Chairman*,
FRANCIS P. BURROWS,
AMELIA S. KNIGHT,
HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

CHAIRMAN. We will now listen to the report of the President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, MRS.

DANIEL LOTHROP.

Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: I present my report of the National Society Children of the American Revolution letting figures and facts speak for themselves, and divesting it of every unnecessary word, knowing well with the many reports preceding mine and the many more to follow through the Congress that conciseness with accuracy will be its best quality.

The Children of the American Revolution stand to-day, a young army, 812 recognized enrolled members in 58 local Societies scattered all over the Union, and also as members-at-large. These members have been able to fill out their papers and to get them to Washington in time for this report.

The banner State of the Daughters of the American Revolution is also the banner State of the Children of the American Revolution. Eleven local Societies have been firmly organized there, and I am informed by Mrs. Arms, one of the promoters of the Children of the American Revolution of that State, just before coming to this platform, that the twelfth Society is under way.

There is also another army who are just as surely recruits in this work, the 2,915 young people working like Trojans to fill out their papers, but who could not get them completed for this report, the National Secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Mann, reporting that she has sent out since June 18, 1895, 5,830 application blanks, every one of them by special request.

We stand to-day, so our National Treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, reports, without even the shadow of a penny of debt over us, but with a goodly balance in the treasury, that is augmenting well every day. Never having asked a cent of money from a Daughter of the Revolution, or a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter, or from any other source, the Society has ever been, and ever will be, self-supporting; understanding that only in self-reliance, economy, and industry can it show forth the ancestral principles that should govern it.

The Society has done specific work in its public service against the desecration of our American flag, so ably helped forward in the District of Columbia by the Capital Society, Mrs. Joseph C. Breckinridge, President; by its supplanting bad reading matter with good; for our boys and girls see the lists prepared, at the request of the President of Children of the American Revolution, by Dr. John Fiske, State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution for Massachusetts, and other experts, and distributed to all the Societies, and by the memorizing of the national songs and constitutional documents; by the effort to preserve our American Sabbath, and by the familiarizing the public school teachings of patriotism, and also by the greatest and grandest work ever done, the union in the home work of the children with the older members in their adult Societies, in many instances making mothers and sisters

join the Daughters of the American Revolution so that all might work together. A most important circle of helpers engirdling us about is our Board of State Promoters gathered from our best representative men and women of every State, including the State Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I stand before you to-day, therefore, with most of the work that I came to do accomplished. When the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1895 gave me the distinguished honor of unlimited time and method and scope by which to found and carry on the Children of the American Revolution, I thanked them from the depth of my heart, with an appreciative devotion that will never leave me. When I requested at the National Board meeting in April that a limit be made as to time, I took the trust (as those who know me best, understood), to keep only so long as to thoroughly organize on a sure basis. When that should be done, I was determined to place in other hands the presidency, feeling that I was no longer needed.

This time will be in May, when the remaining technical pieces of work shall be completed by me, to leave it unhampered, for my successor. My literary claims, left for twelve months, absolutely demand my attention.

I have strong hopes that Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of our Chief Executive, will assume the office of President when I leave it in May. She is a most beautiful example of motherhood and the best womanly qualities of mind and heart that would overlook the interests of all children and youth. I have had several talks with her on the subject, and her sympathy and interest are of the warmest.

Truly the Society of the Children of the American Revolution would be gloriously equipped with this gracious and good woman at its head.

I cannot close without paying out of a loving heart my tribute to my board of national officers of the Children of the American Revolution whom I appointed last April. I do not believe there ever was a board like ours. Loyal to each other, loyal to the cause, in "honor preferring one another," we have come to love each other as the closest friends. With marked ability, with unswerving purpose, they have served the Children of the American Revolution devotedly, as I knew they would do when I selected them, for they are, one and all, Daughters of the American Revolution of fine rank, and this is highest praise!

As this report gives but the barest facts, showing only a portion of our work, I extend a cordial invitation to any Daughter of the American Revolution to attend the annual meeting of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution Saturday afternoon at 1.30, in the lecture room of the All Souls' church, corner Fourteenth and L streets, where our detailed reports will be given; also the object lesson of our splendid local Societies of the District, with several delegates and representatives of the visiting Societies, who will exhibit the work already accomplished.

One final word, which I must voice, as I shall stand on this platform as its President no more after the close of this Congress. I see down the

future, a question that may possibly arise before you, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is this: Would it be wise to share the honors of the control of this splendid army of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution with the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution, and other patriotic societies? Perhaps it would be well for the Children of the American Revolution. Honestly I must say my loyalty to the Daughters of the American Revolution being absolute, I cannot say it would be as well for the Daughters of the American Revolution to lose any portion of that supremacy and control which now is theirs. The strength of America is in her youth. The glory of the Daughters of the American Revolution is that she realizes this!

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee on the Continental Hall, will now be given by Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago.

REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: I beg as chairman of the Committee on Memorial Building to submit to the Continental Congress of 1896 the following report:

The committee, which is a standing one, was appointed by the President General and confirmed by the National Board of Management in May, 1894. It consisted of ten members: Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois; Mrs. Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Stranahan, of New York; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut; Mrs. Hays, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Blackburn, of Washington; Mrs. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky, and Miss Miller, of Washington, and was afterwards increased by the addition of the four following names, Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont; Mrs. Montgomery, of Oregon, and Mrs. Maddox, of California.

Before this report will have been submitted there will have been held four meetings of the committee. The first was held in the city of New York, in June, 1894, at which were present, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Keim, and Mrs. Hamilton, and the second in the same city in October, 1894, at which there were present, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Keim, and Mrs. Burdette.

Before the first meeting of the committee the chairman made a special visit to Washington in order to receive the advice of the President General and the National Board of Management. She spent also some days in looking at real estate in various localities in order to present to the committee, at its meeting to be held in New York, information in regard to real estate, improved and unimproved, and memoranda of various properties with price attached.

At the two meetings held in New York the principal questions considered by the committee were:

1. The name to be given to the building.
2. The amount of money to be raised.

3. The best method of securing the money.

4. How shall the building be acquired; by new construction or by adaptation and remodeling of one already erected.

In regard to the question of a name for the building there was at first great difference of opinion, the majority preferring the title "Colonial Hall." The assertion was made that the term Colonial would not be correct as the period which we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, delight to honor was, strictly speaking, Continental rather than referring to the more remote days of the early Colonies. Therefore, the committee unanimously decided that our building should be called the "Continental Hall."

In accordance with the best information to be obtained on the subject it was decided that a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars must be secured for the purpose of buying a lot and the erection or remodeling of a suitable building.

The next question which then arose was as to the best means of raising this amount of money. The chairman submitted many excellent plans which had been sent her during the summer, and the subject was discussed at length. The two plans which seemed the most feasible were, first, that of raising the necessary funds by voluntary subscription, and second, by means of a stock company. Your committee being unwilling to assume the responsibility of a decision lays the matter before you, and asks for definite instructions on this point.

Much may be said in favor of each plan. For the first, it was suggested that as the Society already has a membership of eight thousand, a pledge of twenty-five cents a week from each member would in the course of two years bring the amazing sum of two hundred and eight thousand dollars, while the rapidly increasing membership would undoubtedly supply any deficiency caused by inability to assume or failure to redeem pledges.

It is unnecessary to speak at length in regard to the formation of a stock company, as not only has the matter been laid before you through the medium of the Magazine, but Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, who has crystallized the plan even to the smallest detail in most excellent form, will no doubt speak for it when the point comes before you for discussion. At the second meeting of the committee a clear and concise resumé of all previous action taken in regard to the subject of a Memorial Building was presented in the form of a paper. The committee regarded the information as so important that a number were ordered printed and sent to every State and Chapter Regent and members of the Board of Management in order that all delegates to the present Congress might be thoroughly conversant with the subject.

The committee was formed upon the theory that to be thoroughly representative it should be composed of women from the different and necessarily remotely separated States. Admirable as such a design is in purpose and in theory, it is one full of practical difficulties when it is considered that the members reside at vast distances apart and pay their own ex-

penses. The few members who have been able to meet twice in New York have done so under difficulty and at considerable sacrifice, not however unattended with the compensation accompanying a noble purpose. Because of the impossibility of securing a full attendance of the committee at any meeting, those members who have been able to attend, being but a small minority of the whole, have abstained from making positive recommendations upon any vital matter connected with the project. And in order that all may be heard upon many matters of importance, although of apparent detail, it is very desirable, in the opinion of your committee, that this Congress take definite action upon the following points:

1. Shall we buy property improved or unimproved?
2. Shall we raise the money by voluntary subscription or through the medium of a stock company?
3. Shall we have in our building an auditorium in which to hold annual meetings of our Congress?
4. Are we to have kitchen and diningroom?
5. Are we to have any bedrooms in our building?
6. Are we to have offices which could be rented to women artists or other professional women, or are we to have a building to be used as a sacred repository for the relics and mementoes of the past, with offices for the use of the President General, the National Board and other general officers, and of committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

There can be no question as to the necessity of a Memorial Building. That question has already been settled. But this Congress, and not its committee, must assume the responsibility of deciding the matters suggested and such other general features as may be thought desirable. Even as the descendants of the thirteen original Colonies have peopled this great country their influence must conserve for future generations the beautiful spirit of patriotism, and we may well hope that an appropriate structure in the National Capital, erected through the energy and sacrifice of the women of to-day, will be a powerful aid in securing to the future what those of the past won for us.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES WELLS SHEPARD,
Chairman Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like the attention of this audience given one moment to the Philadelphia Chapter, which has something of interest it wants to present here. It will take you but a few moments.

Mrs. SHEPARD. We do not wish to decide these matters contained in my report, surely, as a Congress, hastily, and I would urge that we have sufficient time between the reading of this report and action upon this report that all may be conversant

with the matters contained therein and be sure of what she votes.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear from the Philadelphia Chapter, the lady who wished to speak a moment ago.

Mrs. PAINTER. It is the Pittsburg Chapter, Madam Chairman. We have a resolution to offer regarding Armenia if we are in order.

Mrs. ROBY. I move that this motion, which was not read this morning, be taken up and read now.

Mrs. McLEAN. You recollect that this morning when we adopted our programme, with one or two exceptions, the first exception was to this effect, that the Revision Committee might be allowed to report to-day. It now reports that it has no report to make, for the reason that although twice called together by our President General, who was acting chairman, no quorum appeared, therefore we could not organize, therefore we could not transact business, and we must exist until the next Congress comes together. Therefore, may I report, as the mover of the original resolution, that we have no report to submit to you to-day.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, would it not be correct to move that that report be accepted and the committee be dismissed with thanks?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the committee be dismissed with thanks. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. The thanks I am only too happy to have.

Mrs. KIRK (of the Pittsburg Chapter). At a meeting of the Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held Wednesday, January 8, the following resolution was presented by Miss Kate C. McKnight, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, We, Daughters of the American Revolution, having heard the exceeding bitter cry for help and freedom from crushed and persecuted Armenia, which thrills the air, and wrings our hearts, do extend to our tortured and suffering sisters our greetings of heartfelt sympathy. We pray that they may ever be in the keeping of the Omnipotent One

—our God and theirs, who has promised his presence and help to those who are persecuted for righteousness sake.

As American women, the descendants of those who dared to resist oppression and to defy tyranny, animated by the memory of the struggle through which our fathers passed, and desiring that all men should possess the civil and religious liberty which has come to us as a priceless heritage, we call upon the Government of the United States to render substantial aid in assisting this Christian people to throw off the yoke of their cruel, bigoted, and blood-thirsty tyrant, that they may stand before the world, assured of the God-given rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

CHAIRMAN. May I ask what action you wish taken on that resolution?

A MEMBER. I move that the resolution be laid upon the table.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table. All in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." Carried.

The resolution is laid on the table.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee has an announcement, or invitation to read, to which you will please listen, ladies.

Dr. McGee reads as follows:

Dear Madam: The Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, desiring to do honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution, now assembled in their Continental Congress, have arranged for a reception to be given to the national officers and State Regents, at the Arlington Hotel on the evening of Washington's birthday, to which delegates and other Daughters of the American Revolution with their friends are invited to attend, as set forth in the accompanying circular, which provides for the admission of the Daughters of the American Revolution on precisely the same terms as that accorded to the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. In order to avoid any misapprehension it is necessary to add, that tickets, costing \$2 each, may be obtained from the members of the committee, whose names and addresses are also given in the circular.

Yours very respectfully,

W. V. COX,

*Chairman Joint Committee of the Sons of the Revolution
and the Sons of American Revolution.*

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,

President General, D. A. R.

Moved and carried to take a recess until 7.30.

Tuesday Evening.

The session was opened by the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. John W. Foster.

PART I.

"Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution," paper by Mrs. George F. Newcomb, of New Haven. Illustrated by the singing of five of the old tunes, with words as sung during revolutionary times, and the recitation of two ballads of the same period, concluding with the celebrated anthem written about 1770, by Billings, "I am the Rose of Sharon," rendered by the following ladies: *Soprano*, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, New Haven, Miss Gertrude Sanford, New Haven, Mrs. E. L. Frothingham, of New Haven; *Contralto*, Miss Emma M. Belden, New Haven, Mrs. N. F. Rockwell, Meriden, Mrs. A. B. Treat, New Haven, Mrs. N. W. Foote, New Haven.

Recitations by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, New Haven.

"The Pilgrim Fathers," as sung by our mothers and grandmothers, by Madame Antoinette Sterling, of London, descendant of a Mayflower Pilgrim, accompanied by Professor Fanciulli, of the Marine Band.

"Hail Columbia."

March, Marine Band.

"A National Hymn," by Dr. John Henry Hopkins.

Recitation, Miss Susan R. Hetzel.

PART II.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HYMN COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: The National Board of this great organization, "knowing whereof it was building," hath "wisely limited its committee and Regents' reports to a fleeting ten minutes of time."

May your National Hymn Committee not be the first to infringe upon this admirable rule. "Necessity," however, "knows no law," and brevity, with or without wit, must be made comprehensible. Certain statements, as concise as we can make them, are here to claim your attention, whilst much of great interest and historical importance, stumbled upon in the research connected with our work, has to be set aside for "a more convenient season."

My position on this committee was accepted through a misapprehension which could never have existed had I followed (as a faithful "Daughter" should) our national Magazine's official reports, which have so frequently tided me over an uncertainty. Compelled, through stress of circumstances, to delay official communication with my committee until late October, and its five members being very widely scattered, it was only possible to make suggestions and plans by letter, and there seemed ever "an uncertain quantity" at work—a lack of sympathy. Upon investigating the cause, I was surprised to find myself working from another "point of view" than that of the majority, and suddenly realized

that *their* national hymns and *my* national hymns were not on the same lines. Through ignorance I had been guilty of the egregious error of offering at the last Congress (and almost successfully, too,) the hymn "For Home and Country," written for the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution (with a saving clause for the faithful sons if they wanted it), but which was never intended to compete for so high an honor as that of national hymn for the United States of America.

In obedience, however, to "the resolution" of the Congress of 1895, your committee repeats the programme of selections accepted for competition on that occasion, and at their official meeting, held in New York on January 13, voted that the lists for additional competitors should be closed after that date, that a satisfactory presentation might be arranged, including the very few new compositions, which, after careful consideration, they were able to class as "Hymns."

Many manuscripts were both interesting and charming as patriotic songs; but did not possess the requisite qualifications for competition. Our first duty was to find out what constituted a "hymn," our second, a purely national hymn. For those who may be as ignorant as was your chairman, the definitions of these may prove acceptable.

A hymn is a song or ode—for the Christian, in honor of God; among Pagan races, in honor of some deity. The word primarily expressed the tune only, but is now used for the ode or short poem as well; composed usually for religious services, and is an act of praise to or worshipful adoration of the Creator, an invocation, or may be even a solemn lament.

A song may be a hymn, but a hymn cannot be simply a song. An anthem, national (or otherwise), is a hymn sung in alternate parts (in modern usage, religious words sung to sacred music).

A "Nation's Hymn!" is an appeal to its noblest aspirations and sentiments, through God's help, and hence, the "Marseillaise" of France is mistakenly called "a hymn," unequaled as it is for its patriotic enthusiasm, measure, and melody, it appeals only to man's passions for help. 'Tis a terrible ode, united to the most thrilling and grandest of national marches.

We must class separately "the great national airs," which grow with the growth, and strengthen with a nation's strength, and become each generation's "Cradle Song" as much as the lullaby crooned by the tender mother to the little soul just awakened "into this world of ours," feebly starting in the great battle of life.

It has been suggested that we adopt as the Nation's hymn "The Star Spangled Banner." In the first place it is not "a hymn," and in the second place we cannot adopt that which belongs to us. And this glorious national song (at its birth nearly lost to us by an unimportant and unmelodious setting) now soars divine in its later splendor, an integral part of our Nation's patriotic life. Who cares whence come the melodies that awaken every fiber of our being if our beloved words are thereby fittingly harmonized?

We Daughters are banded together to preserve all that is sacredly patriotic in time, place, deeds, memories, music, and art, and all else pertaining to this great Nation's development.

We have four other national songs certainly less perfect than this "star" of our galaxy, yet they are already "bred in the bone." "Yankee Doodle," a training march, inspiring even the three year-old hero to deeds of prowess in cocked hat of newspaper, with turkey feather adornment, as worn by his predecessors when the first company of American-born volunteers went riding into British camp. "Father's cane" for this small hero's steed and a frail wooden sword to brandish.

"Hail Columbia," with its familiar words, as a march, has few rivals.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," is a partial paraphrase of a song which drifted over from "old England."

Remember, "Daughters," you are all "lineal" descendants (somehow) of Britannia. Not one of you but must, sooner or later, find this great-great-great-(perhaps many more "greats") grandmother's blood in your veins. So treasure her "relics." Millions about us love them, and certainly this one may be safely left to inspirit "our army and navy forever," so

"Hurrah for the Red, White, and Blue."

Some earnest thinker has written that in the "folk-songs" of nations science will recognize, some day, a power of evidence as to popular origins and racial relations. These songs are "heartbeats of the vast, vague, irresistible people."

Now from this point of view we should not object to the tunes of our ancestors.

The simple, touching, partially accepted, and only hymn our Nation boasts, "My Country, tis of Thee," is objected to by some as local in its descriptiveness, and by others as being veiled in an international melody.

The term "Pilgrim," as applied to our colonial ancestors, is capable of great expansiveness. From "rock-bound Massachusetts" to blooming Georgia, seeking "freedom to worship God Pilgrims" have sanctified the virgin soil laved by the broad Atlantic. You will hear it to-night, as an American composition.

There are many and beautiful poems, odes, and songs from the facile pens of our American authors. Not one, however, has as yet come to linger in the heart and jingle in the ear of the Nation. Has it occurred to you that a great, national hymn does not spring, Minerva-like, fully equipped from the head of Jove. It comes (usually) in at the open door of a nation and "comes to stay," a stranger at first, but whether homely or beautiful, it quietly settles in our midst, we learn to care for it, and it finally becomes part of the family, and naturally beloved. And so will it be with the new hymn, when it is there to be welcomed, whether it be one for our great Nation, or only one for the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We have some timid little step-sisters now peeping in at the door, seeking adoption and love at the hands of this great family, "My Maryland," and its twin, "Dixie."

In the programme for this evening, your committee offers the result of its earnest efforts, over a somewhat thankless task; at the same time recommending that whilst considering what is new and beautiful, you in no wise overturn or demolish those national airs which long usage has sanctified to the patriot's heart or habit of mind.

Might not this Congress be induced to unanimously "reconsider the question" of the "national hymn," and, leaving it to take care of itself, vote for a national hymn for the Daughters of the American Revolution. This, your committee would recommend in the event of to-night's programme proving unsatisfactory; and, furthermore, that should at any time, stanzas, inspired and worthy of the theme, present themselves, the National Board be empowered to call upon the most famous musicians of our country, to enshrine these in melody befitting them, the succeeding "Continental Congress" to award the honor of acceptance.

To each competitor whose composition was received too late to be acted upon by this committee, we will retain the same until Congress or the National Board, shall decide what they shall do with it.

Respectfully submitted by the National Hymn Committee,

A. D. SLOCUMB,
Chairman.

Songs and hymns rendered by the young ladies' chorus of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by Mr. MacLeod's quartette and others:

1. "Our Western Land" (words, Caroline Hazard, music, Mrs. J. B. Peet), chorus of D. A. R.
2. "Great Western Land" (words, Caroline Hazard, music, Jules Jordan), chorus of D. A. R. assisted by male voices.
3. "Song of Freedom" (words, Linda de K. Fulton, music, Schmelz), solo, Mr. Archie Crawford, of New York, chorus D. A. R.
4. "Home and Country" (words, Ella A. Fanning, music, J. Herbert George), chorus hymn for the D. A. R. and S. A. R.
5. "United States, our Glorious Land" (Dr. John Gower), male chorus.
6. "Patriot Daughters" (words, Adaline Talcott Emerson, music, Nettie Hood Emerson), chorus of D. A. R.
7. "The God of our Fathers" (words, anonymous, arranged by Gruhuert), chorus.
8. "We March to Victory" (words and music, Grace Cabot Holbrook), male chorus.
9. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" (words, Smith, music, Lindsay B. Longacre), chorus of D. A. R.
10. "Hymn and Doxology," Marine Band, chorus, and audience.

Director, Miss Anna B. Yeatman; *Accompanists*, Miss Gertrude Burgess and Mr. D. C. MacLeod; *Chairman*, Miss Nannie Randolph Ball; *Sopranos*,

Miss Edna Doe, Miss Mattingly, Miss Elizabeth Ball, Miss Middleton, Miss Wilson, Miss Sigsbee, Miss McKee, Miss Dalrymple, Miss Young, Miss Gary; *Altos*, Miss Wilbur, Miss Yerrell, Miss Valk, Miss Tabler, Miss Roberta Allen, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Brown, Miss Tyler, Miss Sarah Yeatman, Miss Kleinsmith; *Tenor and Bass*, Mr. W. D. McFarland, Mr. H. C. Pearson, Mr. G. F. Johnston, Mr. C. E. Rice, Mr. D. C. MacLeod—all of Washington City.

Session adjourned by the President General.

Morning Session, Wednesday, February 19, 1896.

Congress called to order at 10.10 by the President General, Mrs. Foster.

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL (Mrs. Bullock). Almighty God, our heavenly Father, before we enter upon the duties of this day it becomes us as thy children to invoke thy guidance and blessing. We pray thee, O Lord, that our hearts may be firmly placed upon thee so as to regulate all our designs and doings. Create within us a clean heart, O God, and renew within us a right spirit, and may thy blood and spirit cleanse us from all sin. And when our earthly days are ended be thou near, O God, to guide us to that heavenly fold, where trials never come nor tears of sorrow flow. Hear us, our Father, for Christ's sake, who hath taught us to say: "Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever." Amen.

"America" was sung, led by the Young Ladies' Chorus of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Secretary will now read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of Tuesday's proceedings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the reading of the minutes, ladies. If there is no objection, they will stand approved.

A MEMBER. I would like to say that it was Mrs. Kirk who

read the resolution regarding Armenia, and not Mrs. Painter. Stenographer made necessary correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, the minutes will stand approved. No objection is heard. They are approved.

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady from Georgia.

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President, the report of the committee appointed to consider the recommendations of the national officers is ready.

A MEMBER. I move that the doors be closed and kept closed during the reading of the reports, as it is absolutely impossible to hear the least word.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. Morgan read report of committee as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee to which was referred the recommendations contained in the reports of the national officers, having considered the same, respectfully report :

FIRST. That the committee agrees to the recommendation contained in the address of the President General that a committee be chosen to revise the national constitution, but with the amendments contained in the following resolution :

Resolved, 1. That the President General appoint a committee on the revision of the constitution consisting of seven members. 2. That the committee shall complete its labors and send the proposed revision of the constitution to the Board of Management on or before October 1, 1896. 3. That the Board of Management at its meeting in November shall cause the proposed revision to be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter and to every State Regent. 4. That the proposed amendments shall be acted upon by the Continental Congress of 1897, and if adopted by a majority of its members, such amendments shall be in full force thereafter.

SECOND. The committee agrees to the recommendation contained in the address of the President General that a First Vice President General shall be elected, who shall preside in the absence of the President General, but with the amendments contained in the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Congress elect, by a separate ballot, a First Vice President General who shall preside over the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management in the absence therefrom of the President General. No person shall be elected to the office of First Vice President General who is not versed in parliamentary law.

· THIRD. The committee embodies the remaining recommendations contained in the address of the President General in the following resolutions :

Resolved, That Congress create the office of Attorney General.

Resolved, That Congress create the office of Librarian General.

FOURTH. The committee embodies the recommendations contained in the reports of the Registrars General in the following resolutions :

Resolved, That there shall continue to be two Registrars General.

Resolved, That each Registrar General shall be furnished with a clerk, who shall have authority to open all mail matter addressed to the Registrars General, Daughters of the American Revolution, by their official title, when the envelope or wrapper does not have the individual name of either Registrar General, and to transmit the same to each Registrar, in such proportion and manner as the Registers may agree upon.

Resolved, That a regular messenger be employed in the service of the national officers at the rooms of the National Society.

The reports of the other officers contain no recommendations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,

Chairman Committee.

HELEN BOUDINOT STRYKER,

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,

ELLEN M. HAVES PECK.

Mrs. MORGAN. If it is order I move the adoption of this report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This report divides itself into three parts, the revision, the Registrars, and the messenger to the national office. Will you consider them together or apart.

The HOUSE. Apart.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will take up the first resolution on the revision.

A MEMBER asks that they be re-read.

Mrs. MORGAN re-reads.

A MEMBER. Do we understand that this was an amendment to the constitution ?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not an amendment to the constitution.

A MEMBER asks that the ladies in the vestibule be allowed to enter, and that a moment's intermission be granted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the ladies kindly send all motions and resolutions to the platform in writing, so that they may be properly incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings.

A MEMBER. There has been a number of changes made this morning in the seating of the delegations and there is unavoidable confusion on account of delegates trying to find their proper places, as the placards have been removed. Can we have an intermission of about three minutes while they find their seats?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can't you do it in less than three minutes? We don't want to waste this time.

Dr. MCGEE. The placards were stolen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will wait a few moments.

A MEMBER (of Arkansas). I am so glad that Arkansas was stolen, because it was exposed to the north door, and I would be glad to have my seat changed to a more comfortable quarter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies, we want perfect quiet, doors to be closed and all seated. The question before you is on agreeing to the resolution just read.

A MEMBER. I move that these resolutions in regard to the revision of the constitution be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that these resolutions in regard to the revision of the constitution be accepted. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The resolutions will be carried out. We will now hear the further recommendations of the committee.

Mrs. MORGAN (reads). "That the Congress elect by a separate ballot," &c.

A MEMBER. I move, Madam President, that that be accepted.

A MEMBER. Do we not understand that that office already exists?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been in force during my term of office. I think the office is to be recreated, if it ever has existed.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, is there any minute to show that it was abolished. I don't think it ever was abolished.

A MEMBER. I think, Madam President, it was abolished at the last Congress.

Mrs. HOGG. I think the idea is to have one Vice President General to be called "First Vice President General Presiding,"

so that in the absence of the President General she can be called upon to take her place.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I found, ladies, in my short term of office, that with twenty able Vice Presidents General I never knew on whom to call. If I had had *one* Vice President General that I could always call upon it would have relieved me greatly. I am only giving you the result of my experience, and I recommend that there shall be a First Vice President General who shall take the place, always take the place of the President General, one with whom the President General could always be in accord and they could consult together.

Mrs. AVERY. As I understand it, the old office was President General Presiding, not Vice President General Presiding, and this is an entirely new office, First Vice President who shall preside, &c. There is no addition to the roll of Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Morgan is asked to again read this same resolution.

A MEMBER. I do not wish to suggest anything that would seem in the least in opposition to the present suggestion in the report, but would it not be well, under the circumstances, to leave this matter over till next year?

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. HAMILTON. Wouldn't it be better instead of saying only one Vice President General, to allow either first, second or third?

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is just the difficulty I experienced this year, and I think a President General would prefer always to have *one* with whom she could confer and be in perfect sympathy and harmony.

Mrs. ROBY. That is a necessity.

Mrs. HOGG. It is not necessary to say that she shall be versed in parliamentary law. If the First Vice President General accepts the position to which she is elected it may be known before whether she is so qualified or not. It will be considered before whether she is so qualified or not. It will also be considered her duty to study parliamentary law and prepare herself to take the office of the President General. It would be impossible to insist upon twenty doing this.

A MEMBER (of Rhode Island). I would suggest, Madam President, that the purport of this resolution seems to be not to create a new office, but to separate one of the Vice Presidents General from the rest, vote for her on a separate ballot, and with the understanding that she possess special qualifications.

A MEMBER. It seems to me that this is a case where the woman should fit the office and not the office fit the woman; therefore, before a lady allows her name to be put up for office it ought to be known that she was a parliamentarian.

Miss WASHINGTON. I would also like to suggest that all who are elected Vice Presidents General at this Congress shall pledge themselves to attend all meetings and help to do the work of this Congress.

Mrs. McLEAN. If we elect our Vice Presidents General in due order, whether we elect one, twenty, or forty-six, let it be understood that the order in which they are elected is one, two, three, four, five, six, etc. Therefore, if the First Vice President General is present and the President General is not, she presides. But suppose the President General is absent and the First Vice President General is suddenly taken ill, you are just as much at sea as though you had not created that title.

Mrs. Morgan is requested to again read the same resolution.

A MEMBER. Before we speak on this resolution let us understand exactly what it commits us to. Is it merely a recommendation of this committee for next year's action?

CHAIRMAN. You will remember, ladies, that I stated in my address that you would necessarily call for your presiding officer one burdened with social and other cares, and it is impossible for her to give the time to this Congress that she ought to, and the reason I cannot accept it again is on that account. It is too much to expect. If I had had a Vice President that I could always call upon and knew that she was in accord with me and would attend the Board meetings and preside in my place, I should have felt greatly relieved this year, and I think my successor should have the benefit of that office. It was my recommendation in the report. The point is to have one person to depend upon; not a board of twenty, but one person who will always be here, and who will act with the President and take her place.

Mrs. BACON. Don't you think, under the circumstances, that the First Vice President should be a resident of Washington, so that nothing would prevent her attending the meetings of the Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course that is a recommendation to be considered.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. I would like to suggest that the President General select the First Vice President General from among the Vice Presidents elected, that she should do it herself. She will then be able to take a person that she knows about, one that she knows she can depend upon.

A MEMBER. Does Mrs Shippen propose this as an amendment?

Yes.

Mrs. WITTENMYER (of Pennsylvania). According to parliamentary law it will be very easy to adjust this matter. To elect a First Vice President General does not do away with the privileges of the other Vice Presidents. If, as one of the ladies suggested, the President General could not be present and the Vice President General was taken very seriously ill at once, out of twenty surely the convention or the President General could select one to preside in such an emergency. I favor the resolution as it now stands. I see no objection to electing one specially well fitted for the position and then take the chances on the nineteen others. [Applause.]

Mrs. ALLEN (of Massachusetts). Probably there are very few of us who have any adequate idea of the immense amount of work and the duties devolving upon the President General. If the lady who has so admirably filled that office for a year feels that she must necessarily resign it,—when one so capable is not able to continue it on account of the severe tax on her time and strength, and asks that an assistant be appointed, I think we ought to grant it. We all know that everybody's business is nobody's business, and with twenty Vice Presidents she may not be as well off as if she had one on whom she could depend. If she has one, that one will do something; and if she asks it, it seems to me that the least we can do, though I am not personally acquainted with the work and personally concerned in its performance, is to comply gracefully and graciously with

her request. [Applause.] I am very much in favor of immediate passage—or whatever word is correct—of this resolution and getting it over and out of the way for other work. [Applause.]

Miss WASHINGTON. I desire to second Mrs. Allen's motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If the lady will withdraw her amendment we can get over it very easily.

Cries of "Question! Question!"

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The motion has properly been made to accept it and it has been seconded.

Amendment withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before the house then is this: A resolution has been made and seconded that this office of First Vice President General be created by this Congress. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," opposed "no." It is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. The only idea is this, that if you limit the presiding office to the President General, and the First Vice President General in her absence, you are in the same position that you were before.

Cries of "Oh, no! Oh, no!"

Mrs. McLEAN. Ladies, I am not speaking to the Society, I am speaking to the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been carried. The next resolution will be read.

Mrs. MORGAN (reads). "*Resolved*, That Congress create the office of Librarian General."

A MEMBER. Madam President, does not Attorney General come first?

Mrs. MORGAN. I beg your pardon. (Reads,) *Resolved*, "That Congress create the office of Attorney General."

Miss WASHINGTON. I approve of that motion. We do need legal advice in the Society, and I must confess this is a case where I would like to lean a little on a man for his advice, and a Washington lawyer, too.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the question will arise now as to whether you will have a man or a woman.

Loud cries of "Man! Man!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I wish you to listen to ar-

ticle IV, section 3, of our constitution, which says, "All active and honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of eligibility of regular members of the Society." Does that include a man?

Miss WASHINGTON. I insist upon amending that and putting "man" there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot amend it until next year.

A MEMBER. I move that we have a woman lawyer.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we will pass upon the resolution first and then decide on the sex. We will decide first whether we will have an Attorney General and then decide on the sex.

Mrs. HENRY. I want it to be decided here whether it is to be filled by a man or a woman.

Mrs. SLOCOMB. It seems to me this is a question to be referred to the Revision Committee.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply rose to say what Mrs. Slocomb has just said. Does it not seem that to avoid bringing this question of sex into the Congress, which we are not able to decide now, because of that clause in our constitution, that we might expedite matters by referring this question to the Revision Committee?

Mrs. BUCHANAN. May I move that this question be referred to this Committee on Revision?

A MEMBER. Might not this amendment be accepted, but instead of creating the office of Attorney General this Congress appoint a legal adviser, who would not necessarily be an officer of the Society.

A MEMBER. I second that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the amendment is that the Board of the present year appoint a legal adviser until the constitution is amended.

K11

Miss RICHARDS. Could the difficulty be avoided by using the word "select" and not "elect"?

Mrs. WITTENMYER. I oppose that amendment. I did not hear it seconded. I could not hear anything. I oppose it for

this reason, no matter how many committees we have, this body being the superior body of the organization, is entirely competent to take such action as they may think best. If they elect a First Vice President General that Vice President General will act during the year, and you will need as much advice this year as any other, and perhaps more than any year in the past. I am utterly and entirely opposed to having a man adviser. I have belonged to a society nearly ten times as large as this, and we have what we call our "counselor," and I have been counselor of that body. If I did not know the law I could find out the law. Now I am not a "new woman," I am an old woman, but I think you depreciate your organization when you confess before the world by legally electing or appointing a man as an adviser that you are not competent for the business you have undertaken. [Applause.] I know that there is ability in this convention, and we need not go any further than we can understand, and so I favor the resolution as it now stands and oppose strongly the amendment.

Mrs. HAMILTON. There is a question before the house to leave this matter until the committee has had a chance to revise the constitution. It has been moved and seconded, and I call for the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on referring it to the committee. I might say ladies, that I expected the Attorney General to be a woman when I made made my report.

Mrs. STRYKER. I believe there is a motion before the house that this Congress for this year appoint a legal adviser. I desire to second it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. We have now in our organization, among our officers, two professions, that of medicine and of theology; why not have the legal profession?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before the house is to refer this to the Revision Committee.

Mrs. PECK. I do not know how you regard women of Washington, but in the West—men, judges, and all admit that when women have studied parliamentary law they are the best parliamentarians in the world.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to say just one word here in re-

gard to the stenographer. You get up here, you do not give your name, you begin to talk before you are recognized by the Chair and while the house is in confusion, and the stenographer cannot get your words. [Applause.] Now, the proper way for you to do is, when a lady is recognized by the Chair for her to give her name. The President cannot know the name of every one in this house. Just state that you are the delegate from such or such a place, or give your name; then the stenographer has a chance to get it. When this report comes to you you are going to complain if you are not accredited with statements you have made, and all because you were not parliamentary.

Miss DESHA. I would like to say that the reason we have to have so much explanation of our constitution is because a man wrote it and a man revised it.

Mrs. AVERY. The previous question has been moved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That cuts off debate, ladies. The question is now on the order of the previous question. As many as favor ordering the previous question will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the previous question is ordered. The question is now on referring the the matter to the Revision Committee.

Miss PIKE. Is that the last amendment? The last amendment should be voted on first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution before the house, ladies, is to refer it to the Revision Committee. As many as favor referring it to the Revision Committee will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. A rising vote is called for.

Mrs. LYONS (of Virginia). Are we voting on the amendment or on the original motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are voting on referring the original recommendation to the Revision Committee.

A MEMBER. That is an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, that is a substitute.

Mrs. MORGAN. The resolution of the committee was simply that an Attorney General be appointed.

Mrs. WITTENMYER. I want to call attention to the fact that in this part of the house we did not hear who the mover was

for the previous question; I doubt if the stenographer heard it; but I rise to say that the previous question is not debatable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the question now, ladies; everything else is out of order. As many as favor referring it—

Cries of "Question!" "question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is for referring it to the Revision Committee. This does not prevent the appointing of a legal adviser. That can be done. All in favor of referring this matter of Attorney General to the Revision Committee will please signify it by rising and remain standing until we can see something of your numbers. Ladies, it will be impossible to tell about this vote unless you stand long enough to be counted. Will you please be seated, and the "noes" will rise. The noes seem to have it.

At the request of the President General Mrs. Tulloch took the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, Mrs. Tulloch, one of our able Vice Presidents, is to take the chair for the rest of this day.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I beg the indulgence of the ladies to allow me to ask that but one speak at a time, and to keep quiet. We cannot do business unless there is perfect order, and ladies know how to keep order and to be in order. I am told that the proposition has just been voted down. We will proceed now. The question now is on agreeing to the proposition reported by the committee. As many as favor it will signify it by saying "aye"—

Miss FORSVYTH (of New York). I merely ask that this may be repeated so that all may hear.

CHAIRMAN. The resolution will be re-read.

Mrs. MORGAN (reading). "*Resolved*, That Congress create the office of Attorney General."

Mrs. KING (of Atlanta). I would like to move that the recommendation be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted. As many as favor it will please signify it by

saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. It is so ordered.

A MEMBER. If the ladies would stop talking one with another we might be able to hear.

A MEMBER. I move that a sergeant-at-arms be appointed to keep order.

A MEMBER asks whether the resolution says "appoint" or "elect."

Mrs. MORGAN again reads same resolution.

A MEMBER. Do we understand that has been passed and accepted?

Mrs. HAMILTON. Will you please put the question for no one of us knows for what we are voting, we cannot hear.

CHAIRMAN. This is an amendment to the constitution and is decided to be unconstitutional at this time.

Mrs. LYONS. May I read an extract from the present constitution, which we all recognize now as law? (Reading.) The officers of the National Society shall be a President General, Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, eight Vice Presidents General, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary General, two Registrars General, one Treasurer General, one Historian General, one Surgeon General, one Chaplain General, and such other officers as shall be found necessary.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is a right we have used in times past. We created last year the office of Assistant Historian General. This year we can create as many more as we regard necessary.

CHAIRMAN. The question, ladies, is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mrs. KING. My resolution was that the resolution read by Mrs. Morgan be adopted, that the office of Attorney General be created, and I claim that it was carried.

CHAIRMAN. It was carried, but there were some ladies said they did not hear the question and they wish it to be repeated.

Mrs. WITTENMYER. I rise to a point of order. The question may be asked, but the moving of the previous question carried everything with it.

CHAIRMAN. No further debate, then, is allowable.

Miss PIKE. I would like to say that those in the rear did not

hear the announcement of the question, and I would like to ask to have the vote taken again. They could not vote because they did not know what it was.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS (of Indiana). Is it not unconstitutional to repeat a vote?

CHAIRMAN. As many as favor the proposition reported by the committee will please rise and remain standing to be counted. Please be seated, and those opposed will stand. The yeas have it and the resolution is agreed to.

A MEMBER. The question is asked whether after a motion is read from the platform it would not be well to have some one read it from the back of the house, as it is absolutely impossible to hear or understand what we are voting on.

A MEMBER. I do not think it is really understood what the proceedings are, and I too think it would be well to have some one appointed in the rear of the house to re-read motions and resolutions that we may all hear.

CHAIRMAN. It is impossible, ladies, to speak any louder on this platform.

A MEMBER. Dr. McGee has a voice that can be heard everywhere. Could not she re-read these papers from the platform?

Miss RICHARDS. May I have recognition, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. Miss Richards has the floor.

Miss RICHARDS. Under existing conditions it is too much to expect that we shall know what we are trying to vote upon. There are two conversation rooms on either side, so placarded, where the ladies, if they must talk, could go and converse, and allow the rest of us who do want to attend to business to hear what is going on from the platform, but they insist upon collecting in little groups back here and carrying on the most vigorous conversations, and what are we to do. We cannot hear one word, and so I think the proposition that resolutions should be repeated from the back of the hall is a good one and should be adopted, so that we back here may hear them.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the committee will proceed.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, would it not be well for you to appoint a sergeant-at-arms to keep order, as was done last year.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of ushers is appointed to keep

order in all parts of the house, and all ushers are asked to co-operate with her, and if any disorder is noticed among delegates or members the ushers will ask them to keep quiet. They will do it, of course, in a ladylike manner, but as you ask for this, ladies, you must not be offended if the ushers call you to order.

Mrs. McLEAN. The next question is, who is going to fill this office of Attorney General, is it this Congress or is it to be left to appointment?

CHAIRMAN. That is not in order now.

Mrs. LYONS. I did not read the whole article, but I will do so. After the words "such other officers as may be found necessary" the article goes on, "These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively." I feared to take up time, and thought every one had read the constitution. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the committee will proceed.

Mrs. MORGAN (reading). "*Resolved*, That Congress create the office of Librarian General."

Mrs. BRACKETT. I move that the resolution be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. BRACKETT. As the mover of this motion, ladies, and having heard the subject discussed at the Board meetings a number of times, I think, and you will all think, that we do need a Librarian General. It is not the size of the library, it is the value of it. You need a responsible person to take care of it.

CHAIRMAN. This is merely on the adoption of the resolution.

Dr. MCGEE. I would like to state that we have a small library. By small I mean only a few hundred books, at most, but we are very anxious to have a librarian not only to keep these books in order and see that no chance visitor carries any of them off, but also to increase our library. We are very grateful for any contributions that have been sent to the library and are anxious to receive a great many more.

CHAIRMAN. The question now is upon agreeing to the recommendation of the committee. All in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the committee will proceed.

Mrs. MORGAN (reading). "*Resolved*, That there shall continue to be two Registrars General. *Resolved*, That each Registrar General shall be furnished a clerk, who shall have authority to open all mail matter addressed to the Registrars General, Daughters of the American Revolution, by their official title, when the envelope or wrapper does not bear the individual name of either Registrar General, and to transmit the same to each Registrar General in such proportion and manner as the Registrars General may agree upon."

CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to ask one question. Does the Congress understand that this limits the Registrars General to one clerk apiece?

Mrs. MORGAN. One clerk apiece.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I move that that resolution be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

A MEMBER. The recommendation of the committee is not a resolution.

CHAIRMAN. It is all that is necessary. It is a resolution.

Mrs. MORGAN. The recommendation is put "*Resolved*."

CHAIRMAN. The question then is on agreeing to the proposition or resolution or recommendation.

A MEMBER. Before we act upon that I would like to request Mrs. Morgan to read the first clause again.

Mrs. MORGAN reads, "*Resolved*, That there shall continue to be," &c.

A MEMBER. May I ask if that is not superfluous, is it not in the nature of ruling upon our constitution? I would like to ask the reason that particular clause was put in?

CHAIRMAN. I think the point of the recommendation is that each Registrar shall have a clerk.

Mrs. AVERY. I want to say, being a member of the committee, that I think that that first clause simply means that we do not recommend that the number be increased, but we do recommend that each one be allowed a clerk.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In regard to these clerks I think it should be a little more explicit what their work is to be. We know, those of us who have been in the office the last year or two, how difficult it is, and when this mail comes in and there are two clerks to take the mail and open it and distribute it to their respective Registrars, you might find some trouble there. I think their work should be more clearly designated, so that each may have her definite work.

A MEMBER. In article IV of the constitution we are told that we shall have two Registrars General. Is it necessary to act upon this?

CHAIRMAN. We have nothing before us except this recommendation, unless you wish to make an amendment. There is no question before the house excepting the report—no amendment or resolution.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to rise to a point of order. I would like to say that if the committee which the President General appointed yesterday goes out to consider these reports and comes back with a report to this house as to whether or not it will accept those reports, then a resolution must come from the floor of this house to that effect. The report of the committee is one matter and the author of resolutions is another.

Mrs. LYMAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lyman, of Indiana.

Mrs. LYMAN. May I suggest that each one who wishes to speak have the recognition of the Chair before she speaks.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair endeavors to do that. The question is now on agreeing to the report of the committee as presented.

A MEMBER. Has there a motion been made to accept that resolution?

Miss RICHARDS. I should like to ask a ruling of the Chair. If we accept this resolution with that clause would that not limit us at any future time when we found it necessary to have more?

CHAIRMAN. I think not.

A MEMBER. Is there a resolution before the house?

Mrs. MORGAN again reads resolution.

Miss PIKE. I move that the words "continue to" be stricken out.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the words "continue to" be stricken from the resolution as read—(interrupted.)

Miss PIKE. I would like to amend my own resolution. I want it to read that there shall be two Registrars General and strike out everything after that.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. MORGAN reads the resolution as modified by the proposed amendment.

Miss PIKE. I move that the latter part of the clause be stricken out, that the words "continue to" be stricken out, and that all after "that each Registrar General shall be furnished with a clerk" shall be stricken out.

A MEMBER (of Georgia). I move that the amendment be given from the Chair.

Mrs. ALLEN. Is a question for information in order?

CHAIRMAN. In order.

Mrs. ALLEN. I would like to know if we have had two Registrars General the past year, and if they have had any difficulty in securing assistants when they needed them. If not, what is the use of this resolution over which we are spending so much very valuable time? It is now six minutes of twelve.

CHAIRMAN. We are simply obeying the law of the house that was decided yesterday, that this should be brought up at the will of the committee.

Miss GREEN (of Rhode Island). As I understand it, this resolution is intended to help the recommendation of Mrs. Hichborn. It was the duty of the committee to report those recommendations this morning. It was recommended for the furtherance and expedition of the clerical work of the Registrars General.

Mrs. HICHBORN. My recommendations were that all applications should be addressed to the Registrars General at headquarters, 902 F street. I recommended that because your applications had been sent to private houses, and I believe that very many are lost in getting from one place to another. When

the postoffice authorities recognize the fact that all applications are to come to 902 F street I believe none will be lost. I think there should be two clerks, each Registrar to have a clerk, and that the work should be equally divided, but I think the clerk we have had, Miss Young, who is a most efficient person, should have the opening of the official mail. I do not see any objection to her being the person who should open the official mail and lay it upon the table. The other might have the index book, a most valuable book, and anyone can go there and see whether their applications have been registered. All these points are very essential to having your application returned to you in good condition.

A MEMBER. Is it necessary for us to occupy our time here in this way?

CHAIRMAN. It hardly seems to me it is.

Mrs. McLEAN. So long as the constitution is not revised, and as has already been stated here this morning, all detail work is in the hands of the National Board of Management, I don't see that we have anything to do with these things.

A MEMBER. Ladies, I would like to suggest that we have some consideration for our presiding officer and make these things as simple and easy for her as possible, and in order to do this you should pay strict attention when the matters are being read and discussed. We are not a lot of children here; we are intelligent women and able to understand these questions if we pay attention, but there must be so much "talky," "talky," and lack of attention that the business this morning has been sadly delayed. I am ashamed of it.

CHAIRMAN. Will you listen to the amendment, ladies?

Mrs. MORGAN reads the resolution as modified by the amendment offered by Miss Pike.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is to substitute this for the section that was offered by the chairman of the committee. As many as favor the amendment will please signify it by saying "aye"—(interrupted.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that it be referred.

CHAIRMAN. That is not in order. All those in favor of this amendment will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary

"no." The ayes have it. The chairman of the committee will read the next resolution, please.

Mrs. MORGAN (reading). *Resolved*, That a regular messenger be employed in the service of the national officers at the rooms of the National Society.

A MEMBER. I move that the recommendation be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the recommendation be accepted. All in favor—(interrupted.)

A MEMBER. May I ask that the resolution be re-read? We cannot possibly hear.

Mrs. MORGAN again reads the same resolution.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the resolution be referred to the Board of Management.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion of Mrs. Draper is to refer this recommendation to the Board of Management. As many as favor—

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to suggest that there is a regular system of messenger boys in the city, and these boys can be had to do any errands the Board may require. Now, would it not be less expensive to the National Board to employ that system than to employ a messenger on a regular salary.

Mrs. MORGAN. We have been told that it would be less expensive to have the regular messenger.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Ladies, I do hope, for one, that there will be no opposition in what our Board shall be allowed to do. Their work is increasing every year and they do not want to take to themselves all this responsibility. You ought to assume such responsibilities, and your vote should dictate what they can and cannot have.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to state almost what Mrs. Lockwood has, that there is a universal complaint that the National Board dictate too much, that the Congress assembled should do the work. Now let us empower the National Board to have that messenger. We are simply aiding the National Board, I take it, as we have the power to do.

CHAIRMAN. I would like to say, as a member of the National

Board for two years, that we like to have the responsibility taken from us. If you order a messenger we see that you are willing that we should have it and not fear that we are making too large bills. But the motion before you is to refer this to the National Board. You will have to vote it down or not, as you see fit. All in favor of referring this to the National Board will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it. The question then is upon a messenger for the National Board of Management.

Mrs. ROBY. I move that we have a messenger.

CHAIRMAN. That is the question before us. All those in favor of a messenger for the National Board will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Miss WASHINGTON. Has the sex been designated?

CHAIRMAN. The question now is on agreeing to the report as amended.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Is it to be a messenger boy or a messenger girl? [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN. The question now is upon agreeing to the report as amended.

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that it be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Chairman repeats the question.

Cries of "Order of the day."

Mrs. MORGAN. I think there is perhaps a misapprehension on the part of the house. We were a committee appointed by the President General to consider the recommendations of the reports of the national officers. That is our whole duty. We have done the best we could.

CHAIRMAN. The report has been made and accepted.

Mrs. ROBY. I move that a vote of thanks be tendered the committee for their able work.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered the committee for their able work. All in

favor of this will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The committee is thanked.

Mrs. DRAPER. Yesterday when some questions were asked in regard to finances the lady was told that it was out of order, and it would be referred to to-day, therefore, as Treasurer, I would not like to have the Treasurer's report passed by without a word of explanation if anybody wishes it.

Dr. MCGEE. We have not yet accepted the reports of the national officers. The first one in order is the question on the adoption of the report of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be agreed to.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. A motion has been made and seconded that the report be agreed to. All those in favor of this will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." Carried.

Dr. MCGEE. The next is the report of the Recording Secretary General.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be agreed to.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the report be agreed to. All those in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Dr. MCGEE. The next is that of the Corresponding Secretary General.

A MEMBER. I move that it be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report be adopted. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

A MEMBER. What is meant by agreeing to a report?

CHAIRMAN. It is agreeing to the recommendations that have been made in it.

SAME MEMBER. Does that mean that we adopt it?

CHAIRMAN. Precisely, the same thing.

Miss DESHA. A report of an officer, of work done, ought to be approved, not adopted. We cannot adopt what work they have done. Parliamentarians give us different terms, but I should think "approved" would be the term we ought to use.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It makes a difference whether there are any recommendations or not. The work you have got to accept. If it is done you can't undo it. But if recommendations are there and you want them you have to adopt them if that report contains them.

Miss DESHA. Reports of work done and recommendations have to be separated.

Dr. MCGEE. The term "agree to" is the one universally used in the Congress of the United States and I presume we can stand by it.

CHAIRMAN. The Parliamentarian gives me that word. If it pleases this Congress better I will use the word "adopt."

A MEMBER. I wish to say that yesterday a committee was appointed to consider all the recommendations in the reports of the national officers. They did consider them very carefully and brought them before this Congress. That report has been adopted. I wish to ask simply if now in addition to that we also adopt the reports of all the different officers, and thus adopt their recommendations when perhaps those recommendations may have been voted down in the report that we have presented in this house?

Mrs. NOBLE (of Connecticut). May I ask on behalf of the ladies behind us that you request those who speak to turn around and address the house? Otherwise they do not hear a word.

Mrs. ROBY. No speaker addresses the house, she addresses the Chair.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I would move that we continue to consider, and in all probability accept, the reports of these officers.

CHAIRMAN. The recommendations have been presented to us, as I understand it, very ably by the Committee on Recommendations, and now the report as a whole is presented to this body. The recommendations have been disposed of; we are now acting on the report.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I must differ from that. There were a great many recommendations read yesterday that have not been touched upon by this committee.

Dr. MCGEE. The next motion in order is one on the adoption of the report of the Registrar General, Mrs. Dennison.

CHAIRMAN. On agreeing to the report of Mrs. Dennison.

Mrs. NOYES. I move that the report be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the report of Mrs. Dennison be adopted. All those in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. It is adopted.

Dr. MCGEE. I suppose it is moved and seconded that the report of the other Registrar General, Mrs. Hichborn, be agreed to.

A MEMBER. May I ask one question for information? Mrs. Hichborn's report, if I understand it, embodies things that the committee introduced into their report, and in one case a substitute was offered for one of the recommendations—I may be wrong, I am only asking for information—now in adopting the report do we not adopt almost exactly the thing that was voted down not ten minutes ago? I ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. This portion of her report has been presented to you and amended, and we accept then her report. We have adopted her amendments, or you can pass it over if you please. Is there a motion to adopt the report of Mrs. Hichborn?

Miss PIKE. I move that we accept the report of Mrs. Hichborn, as amended.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report of Mrs. Hichborn, excepting, of course, where inconsistent with what has already been done by the house. All those in favor of accepting the report of Mrs. Hichborn, with the changes that have been made by the Revision Committee, will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Dr. MCGEE. The next report is that of the Historian General.

Mrs. GANNETT. I recommended in my report that a clerk be employed to work upon the Lineage Books through the coming year.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to ask if the Congress has abolished the office of Assistant Historian General? The work seems to have been done so ably by the two that we hope it can be continued.

A MEMBER. I dislike to speak so many times, but if we adopt the report of our Historian General will it not carry that point with it?

CHAIRMAN. Unless it is excluded it will.

Mrs. GANNETT. The work upon those Lineage Books is almost entirely clerical, and I think no lady will accept the position who will be expected to devote her whole time to purely clerical work, and I understand that the office of Assistant Historian General is not to be in existence another year that it is to be abolished, so it seems to me that the Historian General should have a clerk; otherwise these books can never be brought up to date. We shall always be volumes behind.

CHAIRMAN. The question before the house is upon the adoption of the report of the Historian General.

Mrs. AVERY. I move the report of the Historian General be accepted, including the recommendations as adopted yesterday.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Historian General be adopted, including the recommendation for a clerk. All in favor—

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think we ought to separate them.

Dr. MCGEE. To facilitate business I will offer a resolution, and in doing so I will state my reasons therefore. The resolution is that the Historian General for the next year be authorized to employ a clerk to assist her. The reason for that is as follows: You know only one volume of the Lineage Book has been issued, including 818 members. It is the intention of this Society to issue Lineage Books, each volume to contain 1,000 members, with the exception, of course, of Volume I. As only one volume has been issued, containing only 818 members, and there are 12,000 on our rolls, you can see how far we are behind. Our Historian General and our Assistant Historian General have found it quite impossible this year to themselves prepare these Lineage Books. Last spring the matter was brought to the attention of the National Board and many officers there desired to authorize the employment of a clerk, but feared to do so account of the expense, but there is no other way in which these Lineage Books can be gotten out except to authorize the Board to employ the necessary assist-

ants for their publication. Therefore, I offer the resolution that the Historian General be authorized to employ a clerk, so as to prepare as many Lineage Books as she can, and that such other expenses incident thereto as may be found necessary may be ordered by the Board of Management.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, it is of vital importance that this matter of Lineage Books be fully understood, I would like to ask of the editress or compiler of that Lineage Book if the requirements were enforced last year, if the corrections were made in the first Lineage Book. I assure you that there were many in that Lineage Book who did not recognize themselves or their ancestors. I would like to know if that same volume is the Volume I referred to by Dr. McGee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The revised edition of that volume is now in the hands of our Curator. There is a revised edition; it is done, and I am alive. Now I want to say that if you expect to get twelve thousand more you might just as well add twelve clerks and get this work done. You are going to make members faster than one clerk can copy them to save her life, and I don't see what good one clerk is going to do.

Mrs. RITCHIE (of Maryland). I make the point that we cannot act upon any resolutions until we have accepted the report of the committees. We are all out of order discussing these recommendations.

CHAIRMAN. We have a resolution before us. Mrs. Ritchie perhaps does not understand that the report of the committee has been accepted. Now, the question before us is on the resolution of Dr. McGee. Will you please read it again, Dr. McGee?

Dr. McGee again states resolutions.

A MEMBER (of Tennessee). How long a time would it take twelve clerks to complete this work? And have we the funds in the treasury to appoint twelve clerks. I think we had better look into the matter of whether we have means to appoint the twelve that are necessary.

Dr. MCGEE. In answer to the lady from Tennessee I would say that I meant one clerk for this reason. Of course I know one clerk cannot bring this work up to date, but we do not

know how much one clerk would do, and I meant one for this year in order to see what she could do, with the intention of next year being able to state to you how many would be required. Of course we would be glad to have as many as you see fit to grant.

CHAIRMAN. Will you read your resolution again?

Dr. MCGEE. The resolution is that the Historian General be authorized to employ a clerk," &c.

Now we would be glad if you would give us some idea as to how rapidly you want these Lineage Books prepared. If you want to have one out every three months it would require a certain force to accomplish it, if you want them faster it would require more of a force. Perhaps I had better make my resolution to say that we authorize the Historian General to prepare volumes of the Lineage Book during the next year, and to employ such assistants as may be necessary.

A MEMBER. That is what is wanted.

Dr. MCGEE. How many volumes of the Lineage Book do you want, ladies?

Mrs. EDWARDS. I move four.

CHAIRMAN. I think if you have an able Historian General you will have to leave something of this matter to her discretion.

A MEMBER. Before this matter is wholly decided upon I think we should have some understanding regarding the size of the volumes. It seems to me it would depend entirely upon how much we are to take from the applications papers, whether we copy all that is given us or whether we limit ourselves to the genealogy of the members as far back as the Revolution and no farther.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think one rule should govern every Lineage Book. You have laid down the rule for the first book that it shall go back as far as the revolution, story and incident to be cut out, and that Lineage Book has been made on that basis. I do not think you ought to enlarge any upon it.

CHAIRMAN. The resolution is before you, ladies.

Dr. MCGEE. The resolution as it now stands is that the Historian General be authorized to prepare four volumes of the

Lineage Book, and that such assistants as may be necessary may be employed by her.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Some went back so far that we never heard of the people.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe there were one or two mistakes, but aside from that it has gone down to the revolutionary period only.

Miss PIKE. I would like to ask whether we can afford to get out four Lineage Books this year, and would it not be well to make the number two?

CHAIRMAN. Do you make that as an amendment, Miss Pike?

Miss PIKE. I do.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment to the question, ladies. The amendment to the resolution is that two volumes be published, and it be left to the funds or finances of the Society whether they publish additional volumes. The amendment is before you; all those in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The question now recurs upon the resolution. The resolution you understand; it has been stated and you understand it.

Dr. MCGEE. As amended it stands now that the Historian General be authorized to prepare two volumes of the Lineage Book, and if the funds permit, four volumes, during the year, and that such assistants as may be necessary be employed for that purpose.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. It is carried.

A MEMBER. I would like to know how many pages are to be allowed to each person.

Dr. MCGEE. That is left to the Historian General.

CHAIRMAN. The last Congress I think determined what should be put in the Lineage Book.

Mrs. HATCHER (of Indiana). I would like to ask on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the West if we are to have any assurance that these books which will come out now will be correct. I come in the two thousand. I am waiting to see my lineage published. Other women are waiting for

the same thing. The majority of those whose lineage has been published could not accept it on account of gross errors, and have had to ask for corrections. I should like to feel that I can go back and say to them that I have received some assurance that their's will be correct.

Mrs. DICKINS. There was a resolution sometime ago that a typewritten copy of the lineage of each member should be sent to her for correction.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would say to the member from Indiana that it was very plainly explained last year that when members wrote their own names three different ways in their application papers, we had to make a choice. Sometimes we did not choose the name that they preferred. In the next place the chirography of eight or nine hundred people is often very illegible. The proof-reader and myself have often spent fifteen or twenty minutes on a single name; but if you will follow out the instructions of this Congress and send your communications in typewriting, which you ought to do, you will have no trouble.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move that every one shall have furnished her from the Historian General, in print, a proof copy, that she may correct her lineage before it is inserted in the book.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That will cost you more than the Lineage Book, that very motion. Your postage alone will cost you more than the Lineage Book.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Has the rate of postage been increased, madam?

Mrs. ALLEN. You will permit me to speak once more on this motion, because I have been at the head of one of the large printing houses in the country for some eight years, and I know all about reading the handwriting of different women, and men, too, and the terrible task it is to decipher proper names. Our spelling books will help us in some ways, but when it comes to proper names they are "not in it." Now if my papers should come back to me I should say, well, I guess they have had just as hard a time as I have. It is awful, perfectly terrible to read some of this writing, and you don't understand it because you have not had the experience. To you

it may seem the simplest thing in the world for them to send you a proof for your inspection, and correction, if need be, but it is not so simple a thing after all, as it occasions serious delay, you have to keep your plates waiting, &c., you cannot have anything done, and because I have had such an experience I merely want to say, let us have all the charity in the world for the ladies who try so hard on this terrible task.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I make a motion that every one send her lineage in typewriting.

Dr. MCGEE. Do you substitute that for the previous motion.

Mrs. ROBY. I want to say that in the Supreme Court of every State, in all the courts of the United States now they will not accept a written brief. It must be typewritten. Where they have no typewriters, for a very few pennies it can be sent to a city to be typewritten. With the names in New England I know there are three or four different ways of spelling some of them, and if the typewritten copy has it the way you want it spelled the Historian General has no further trouble. Now, ladies, I hope you will comply with this suggestion in the future and make it as easy as possible for the officers whom we ourselves select.

Mrs. JANVIER LEDUC (of New York). As I understand Mrs. Lockwood, it is that the signatures are not legible. Now, may signatures be typewritten to a legal document? I merely want to ask that question.

Mrs. ROBY. The lineage as sent in typewriting is not an official document. The official document, with the official signature, is already in the hands of the Registrar General, and it is simply a copy of that.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we must have order. Every one who does not rise to speak will please be seated, and the doors will be closed and kept closed until this question is decided. Where are the ushers? Will the ushers keep those doors closed?

Miss MOORE. I offer an amendment to that motion, that the Secretary of each Chapter shall have each paper, after it is made out and given into her hands, typewritten before sent here.

A MEMBER. I second that.

Mrs. ROBY. There are a great many women in the Nation who do not belong to a Chapter, and that would not cover these women.

Mrs. DICKINS. On May 5, 1894, Mrs. Henry offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Historian General send to each member a typewritten duplicate of her lineage for correction before it is printed in the Lineage Book." That was carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was in Chicago when that was carried. I think it was in August. And in just about a month it was "uncarried."

A MEMBER (of Tennessee). I would suggest that any one lady be limited to speaking twice on any one motion.

Mrs. HINKLE. I would like to suggest that each Chapter send its own year book to the Historian General, and it seems me that each Chapter can, in that way, be responsible for the lineage of its own members. Would that not simplify the work?

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, all resolutions must be presented in writing and sent up here to the Chair.

Dr. MCGEE. Mrs. McCartney's motion refers only to past papers.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Write your motion and send it up here.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The noes seem to have it.

A MEMBER. I think that each Chapter Regent can really prepare these papers correctly and send them to Washington.

CHAIRMAN. But the work that is in the office requires a great deal of care.

Miss PIKE. I want to speak a word for the Chapters. It seems to me the Historian General can much better afford to read this handwriting than the Chapter officers can take the Chapter money for this purpose. Many of them are not able to do this, having many calls within the Chapter for the money they have.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that every applicant put her lineage in typewriting for the Historian General.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I desire this so that there shall be no complaint on the part of the Historian General that we have not furnished plain writing regarding lineage.

CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that the previous question is in order to cut off debate.

Cries of "Question ! Question !"

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that the previous question may be given to the house and that it be discussed not more than five minutes.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question cuts off all debate. All in favor of ordering the previous question will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." Carried.

Dr. McGEE. The motion before the house is that every member send her lineage in typewriting to the Historian General to be published in the future books.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I move that we discuss this question for five minutes.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question cuts off all debate. The vote is on the amendment. The amendment is before you.

Dr. McGEE. The amendment to the motion is that each Chapter send, through its Registrar, its official Year Book to the Historian General to aid her in compiling the Lineage Book. If there is no Year Book send a typewritten copy. Instead of leaving it to individual members it is proposed that it shall be the work of the Chapters to do it.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the amendment. All those in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

A MEMBER. I move we take a recess until two o'clock.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess until two o'clock. If there is no objection it will be done. The Chair hears none.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, February 19, 1896.

Congress called to order by Mrs. Tulloch at two o'clock.

CHAIRMAN. The Secretary has something to read, ladies.

Mrs. BUCHANAN (reading). Is it possible to announce from the Chair this afternoon that delegates must sit in their own assigned locations, as we found that ours were taken and we were driven from those we found vacant.

Second announcement: Mrs. Bulkley begs that the placard for the Connecticut delegation may be replaced. The delegation has been much disturbed and has regretfully been the cause of disturbance to others.

CHAIRMAN. There is a communication from Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the President, ladies. The Secretary will read it.

A MEMBER. May we have the doors closed?

Mrs. BUCHANAN (reading).

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February, 19, 1896.

Dear Madam: Mrs. Cleveland has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your recent note, and to say in reply that she will be glad to receive the National Society and officers and delegates to the Fifth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Friday next at half after twelve o'clock.

Very truly yours,

G. B. CORTELYON."

CHAIRMAN. You have the invitation before you, what will you do with it.

Mrs. ROBY. I move that it be accepted with thanks, and that we signify it by a rising vote.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor of it will signify it by rising. The Chairman declares it unanimous. Our duties this afternoon are a continuation of the morning session, the consideration of reports. The first report is that of the Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. MITCHELL. I move that a reading clerk with good enunciation and strong voice be appointed by the Chair to read announcements made by the Chair.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that a reading clerk with sufficient voice (requiring a good deal) to be heard at the rear of the house be appointed by the Chair. All

those in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." Carried. The Chair appoints the Recording Secretary General. If this Secretary cannot be heard, it remains with the ladies whether they hear or not. If they will keep quiet in their seats, if they will consider the suggestions of the ushers to keep quiet and will be courteous to them, I think all will be able to hear. You must remember these young ladies are all ladies, and they do not intend to be impertinent to anybody. If they will keep quiet and then do not hear, the Chair will send to Miss Richards the motions, resolutions, and amendments and have them read from the rear of the house. No motions, no resolutions, no amendments will be considered by the Chair that are not in writing. Of course it depends upon yourselves about discussion. [Applause.] The first order of business is the consideration of the report of the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, I would like to say one word before the ladies accept the report. I would ask if I may be allowed to add a few dates which have been promised to me since I read that report. I would not like to add a word unless I have the authority of Congress to do so. There are two or three early dates that Miss Desha informed me that she had and would like to give me to insert.

CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection to the request of Mrs. Dickins she will be allowed to do so. We will not make it in the form of a motion. If there is no objection Mrs. Dickins will be so allowed.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted, with this privilege.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of Mrs. Dickins, with the permission to add some dates that she suggests, be accepted by the house. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. The next is the report of the Auditing Committee, Miss Virginia Miller. The report of Miss Miller is before you for a motion for adoption.

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that the report of Miss Miller be accepted. All those in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is accepted. The next is the report of the Editor of the Magazine.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The Editor has no recommendations. They will come in the committee's report and when that comes up I believe I will have something to say. The report of the Committee on the Magazine is the one where the recommendations are made, I believe.

CHAIRMAN. It merely recurs then upon the accepting of the report of the Editor of the Magazine. Then the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine.

A MEMBER. I move that her report be accepted. She is not here.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine be accepted. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is accepted. Next is the report of the Magazine Committee.

Dr. MCGEE. The chief recommendation in the report of the Magazine Committee was that the Editor should be paid a salary.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the recommendation.

Miss RICHARDS. Is there any recommendation what that salary should be?

Dr. MCGEE. It is for you to decide.

Miss RICHARDS. I should like to have the committee tell us what they think the work is worth.

Dr. MCGEE. You could not pay what it is worth.

Mrs. MORGAN. We are utterly unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the salary of the Editor, and I think it better be left either to the Congress or the Board of Management. I do not think the committee is ready to take any action in that matter.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think I ought to be allowed to say a word on this matter. I did not know that that was to be recommended. I have never asked for any pay for any work

that I have done for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] I do not stand up here to-day asking for pay. I think it is time for the Editor to get paid for her work when the Magazine is put on a paying basis. If it ever reaches the point where we can say we are making money out of the Magazine, then I think your Editor should be paid.

Mrs. MORGAN. I think that is in every way worthy of Mrs. Lockwood, and we thank her for it.

A MEMBER (of Kentucky). I cannot imagine why our Magazine does not pay. It is a very delightful publication.

CHAIRMAN. It is simply because you do not take it.

Mrs. ROBY. Ladies, I think I know something about that Magazine and something of the work of it. I know besides that Mrs. Lockwood has written articles for that Magazine that she has been offered fifty dollars apiece for by other editors. I know something of the gigantic work she is doing, for I have been an editor myself. She has given her time and her labor and everything else to that Magazine. Now I think we ought not only each one of us to take the Magazine, but we ought to try to get for that Magazine that which pays, and that is advertisements. Each one of us ought to take some interest in our own Magazine. To begin with, you could not charge up to the Magazine proper all that it costs, because all your official matter is printed in that Magazine; but that is not all it is doing for the National Society. For instance, if you were obliged to print all of your reports and send them out it would cost you as many thousand dollars almost as the Magazine costs you now. Now, with all due deference to Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Lockwood cannot afford, nor are we willing to take her time for nothing. Surely the workman is worthy of her hire, and no one so much as one who is giving her heart's blood through her pen. Now, I do not believe that we ought to accept that from Mrs. Lockwood. I think we not only ought to give her a salary, but we ought to very generously support the National Magazine. We get a great deal of history in this Magazine that we do not get elsewhere. It has done more to unite the Nation than anything else in this organization. I believe, ladies, that we ought to be very generous and give a good salary. It is not patriotic on our part

to accept Mrs. Lockwood's services gratuitously. The question now is whether we will receive them in that way.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Ladies, I wish simply to call your attention to a fact. The question was asked why the Magazine did not pay for itself. In reply to that question I wish to ask in return if there is any lady in this Congress, or elsewhere, who can report to us that any historical magazine in the United States has ever paid for itself? I think you will find that it never has and doesn't at the present day, and it would be expecting a most extraordinary thing if you thought that this Magazine within four or five years could pay for itself, though, of course we know that if every Daughter, or half the Daughters, would subscribe for it, it would pay for itself and a great deal more. I would call your attention to another fact, that I do not know of any official magazine of any organization, and I know of very many which are scientific and literary, of a high order in different directions—no such magazine pays for itself, but is supported by the general fund of the society for the propagation of the great cause for which their association, whatever it may be, was organized—for the promotion of that cause throughout the community generally, and to give information to its members. Therefore, I would say, support this Magazine in whatever way you may see fit, whether it pays for itself or not.

Mrs. LYONS. I want to say to the ladies here, if they all enjoyed the Magazine as I do they certainly would every one subscribe for it, and it seems to me now while we are in Congress is the time for us to subscribe.

A MEMBER. We have 12,000 members. Our Magazine costs \$1 a year. The receipts exceed very little over \$4,000 a year, showing that we have not over one-third of our membership subscribing, and I wish to make an appeal for subscriptions for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I wonder if it ever occurred to the lady why the Chapters do not take that Magazine. Our Chapter has been obliged for the uncertainty of it and for many reasons to give up that Magazine. It did not reach, in our estimation, exactly what we needed. I should like to support that Magazine and we would take it again if we could learn a little more

about each other personally, and if we could get a little more full and minute reports of the Board meetings. I do think that the Daughters of the American Revolution should support a magazine wholly in their interest, and it don't seem to me we ought to go out begging for subscriptions to support it. But let us have something that interests us. I want something that lets me know about Massachusetts and about Louisiana, and all over the country, a little more definitely. We don't want essays on topics that we can learn ourselves if we study.

CHAIRMAN. It seems that we are not considering the matter in the Magazine to-day, but we are considering the advisability of paying the Editor.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to say a word as chairman of the committee, that we are only empowered to act upon the reports of national officers, so that we do not have power to take action on this question.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a resolution before the house?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In reply to my friend from Chicago, Mrs. Roby, it is very well to call the Editor by name, but if you accept Dr. McGee's report, after July you have no Editor; and therefore my name would not be it, and you might just as well consider any other woman's as mine, not being willing to accept a salary. It remains with this Congress who the Editor shall be after the first of July. I still am of the opinion that it needs very careful consideration what more expense you put on the Magazine at present.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you.

Mrs. WITTENMYER. Mrs. President, there ought to be no question in regard to our sustaining this Magazine. There ought to be no question as to our paying a small salary—not an equivalent, perhaps—but I think we ought to elect the Editor of the Magazine as we do our other officers. We ought to be responsible for that Magazine in every particular, and we cannot be responsible unless we do elect the Editor. I am familiar with the record of various organizations. Very few of their magazines pay, but those that do pay, pay because they are directly under the control of the society, and because at every convention an effort is made to secure pledges from the differ-

ent States for its subscriptions. This is the place to push the Magazine, and I would rather take some of the time of this convention for that purpose than to put in advertisements. I suggest that this be done here and now, and if it is not considered out of order.

Mrs. HATCHER. It has been my experience that the interest in the Magazine is extending, and many outsiders would take it, but not everyone knows where to get it. I know people in Kansas who would be glad to take this Magazine, but do not know where to get it. Now I do not think it would be beneath the dignity of the Society to place this Magazine in the local book stores. Some member could attend to it in each community. The bookseller might want a small commission, but it would get the Magazine in circulation.

Dr. MCGEE. I ask the privilege of the Congress for Miss Lockwood to speak.

Mrs. SKEEL (of New York). The question has come up about the expense, how much it would cost us to publish these bulletins if we did not have the Magazine. I do not wish to speak against the Society organ, but it is a matter of expense. I have been informed the report of the work of this Board could be printed in the *Spirit of Seventy-six* and sent to all Chapter Regents and State Regents and general officers, and have a few hundred left over for general distribution, for a cost not to exceed \$15 per month, or \$180 per year.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It cannot be done.

Mrs. SKEEL. I am informed by reliable parties that they could do it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It would take the whole of the sheet of the "*Spirit of Seventy-six*" to publish the proceedings of this Congress the whole twelve months of their issue.

Mrs. JACKSON (of Georgia). I wish to suggest a resolution. *Resolved*, That the Regent of each Chapter here represented be recommended to advocate, by address to her Chapter, at next regular meeting, subscription to the Magazine by each member.

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON. I move to accept the report without the recommendation.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a resolution made and seconded before us which we must first consider. Is there anything else to be said to this resolution? If there is no more to be said it is before you.

I do not understand that the report of the Business Manager has been accepted. Did you accept the recommendations and everything in it?

Mrs. WALWORTH. It was the report of the Committee on the Magazine which was taken up for consideration, and action upon that report would precede everything else. Dr. McGee's report is the subject before the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. This is in the light of an amendment to this same report?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I refer to the resolution made in regard to Chapters, which was not presented as an amendment.

CHAIRMAN. And you object to that resolution? It was as an amendment to the report. Is this offered as an amendment to the recommendation of the Magazine Committee?

Mrs. JACKSON. Yes, it is offered as an amendment.

Mrs. BUCHANAN, Recording Secretary, re-reads Mrs. Jackson's resolution.

"Question! Question!"

A MEMBER (of Georgia). I offer an amendment to that amendment, that it shall read "Regents of all the Chapters" instead of "Regents here represented."

A MEMBER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment to the amendment is that the Regents of all the Chapters shall be recommended to advocate, &c. All in favor of the amendment will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Miss WASHINGTON. I move that report be accepted without the recommendations.

CHAIRMAN. That is not in order. The question is now upon the amendment of Mrs. Jackson as amended. As many as favor it will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, I really do not see in what status this thing stands. If we accept that report with its recommendations it carries all there is in it. I move, there-

fore, again that we accept the report without the recommendations.

MISS BEALL. Madam Chairman, we cannot hear anything because of the continual walking back and forth. Can we not have the doors closed while these matters are being considered?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to appoint Miss Beall as sergeant-at-arms. I am sure she will keep quiet and keep things in order. Will the ladies in the rear of the house please be seated.

A MEMBER. I do not know whether I am in order or not, but some time ago Dr. McGee asked that the courtesy of the house be extended to Miss Lockwood, the Business Manager of the Magazine, that she might make some explanation of its expenses, and if I am in order may I second the motion of Dr. McGee?

DR. MCGEE. I asked that she be given the privilege of speaking.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before us, a motion made by Miss Washington, and seconded, and the same motion repeated by Mrs. Lockwood, that this report be accepted without the recommendations. As many as favor—(interrupted.) The motion is to listen to the Business Manager. I suppose it is the business of the Magazine that she wishes to talk to. Is there a unanimous consent that the Business Manager make a statement of the finances of the Magazine? If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the Business Manager will be allowed to make a statement.

MISS LOCKWOOD. Ladies, I merely want to speak on Mrs. Hatcher's recommendation. I have made an effort to do this, and find that in placing it in the hands of the American News Company we would have to give it to them at seven and a half cents when we are selling it at twenty, and now that we are selling it at ten we would probably have to give it to them for nothing. I have interviewed a good many men in the magazine business, and they say that in introducing a new magazine it is necessary to do this, but I do not fully agree with the news companies. If the Chapters would resolve themselves into news companies I think we might place them in each city.

Mrs. SMITH (of Philadelphia). What proportion of Chapters take the Magazine?

Miss LOCKWOOD. I cannot tell that, but I can say New York is the banner State as regards the Magazine, then comes Connecticut, with about twenty-five subscribers behind New York. New York and Connecticut take about half the subscription list.

Mrs. HILL (of Connecticut). I should like to offer a suggestion. Economy is always in order. We could not only save money for this Society, but we could also save a great deal of time during the Congress if the membership of this Society at large informed themselves of the objects of the Society, of the action of the Board of Management, and such matters, which is published every month in the Magazine. If they did this they would not come here in such deplorable ignorance about the affairs of the Magazine and the Society and consume so much of our valuable time in asking questions which all those members of the Society who take the Magazine are fully informed on.

Mrs. ROBY. I have a motion to make. I have sent it to the desk, and it is that the Editor of the Magazine be made ex-officio member of the Board. There seems to be a necessity for that in a good many ways.

Mrs. TUTTLE (of Virginia). I would like to offer a suggestion, and that is that every issue of the Magazine have a full, clear, plain directory of all the names of the national officers of the Society, with correct addresses, and a little statement of information as to how to become a member. As far as I know it never has had that, and persons told me that they have looked at our Magazine, but could not tell how to become members.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tuttle, I quite approve of what you say, and I suggested in the Board that we have the officers in the Magazine, and it seemed to obtain the idea that we would be pushing ourselves considerably if we sent it out that way. Then again, they limit the size of the Magazine, and the Editor cannot possibly put in all reports of our work and the various matter that is sent in to her, and keep it within the limits.

Mrs. TUTTLE. I meant that it should be very brief—

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tuttle, will you make that in the form of a motion or resolution and send it up here?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I think we would all very willingly eliminate the essays from the Magazine if we could have more Chapter news.

SECRETARY reads Mrs. Roby's motion (previously referred to) as follows: "I move that the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be made ex-officio a member of the Board."

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. That cannot be taken up until the previous motion is disposed of.

Dr. MCGEE. The motion was to adopt the recommendation of the committee to pay the Editor of the Magazine a salary.

Mrs. WALWORTH. In regard to Mrs. Roby's motion, I would say, that it would be unconstitutional. You could not declare a person a member of the Board by simply passing a resolution in the Congress.

Mrs. ROBY. The President of the United States is ex-officio member of a great many different boards, for instance, the Soldiers' Home Board, and many others. As we of this Congress make the constitution it seems to me we have the power to do anything we want. I think that the Editor of the Magazine ought to have some voice in the Board, and as ex-officio a member she could then have a voice.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I believe we are acting under Roberts Rules of Order, adopted by the National Society, and in that I would call attention to the first paragraph, first article and second section: "No member who has once had the floor is again entitled to it while the same question is before the assembly," &c. I think we would shorten our session and facilitate matters greatly if we would heed this rule.

CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mrs. Walworth. The Chair will try and abide by it and do better.

Miss DESHA asks that Mrs. Roby's motion be re-read.

Reading Secretary re-reads the motion.

Miss DESHA. The Board, before the Congress of 1894, passed a resolution that State Regents came under the time

limit, and their time expired at the end of the two years. In the Congress of 1894 the time limit was eliminated, so it seems to me that Mrs. Roby's resolution that the Editor be made ex-officio member of the Board will not require her to come under the time limit.

Miss WASHINGTON. I make the motion that Mrs. Lockwood be elected by this Congress as Editor of the Magazine for another year.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would not consider it advisable to make the Editor of the Magazine a member of the Board. We do not want to give her a position of honor on the Board and pay her a salary too.

Miss RICHARDS. Will the Chair kindly define exactly what the duties of a member ex-officio are? If this resolution is passed would she be entitled to vote?

Mrs. MCLEAN. Do we elect her this afternoon as Editor of the Magazine? If so, I would suggest that we proceed to elect her and decide afterwards whether she shall be on the Board or not.

CHAIRMAN. I think last year we made her a Vice President General because we wanted her on the Board.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Since this Society has been organized I have never been off the Board, and I think you can very well do without me. If you need any reports from me regarding the Magazine I am yours to command.

CHAIRMAN. An ex-officio officer has a vote the same as any other officer.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We should like to know if ex-officio officers have a right to vote.

CHAIRMAN. That is what I have just stated.

Miss RICHARDS. Our constitution provides that we must first create an office and then elect to it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This is not the time to amend the constitution. That will have to come up later.

Mrs. ROBY. We have an Editor and have had for years, and such an office has existed right along.

Miss PIKE. It is not an office at all.

Mrs. ROBY. I am asking that it be made so.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, Mrs. Roby's resolution will be read again.

Mrs. Buchanan re-reads Mrs. Roby's resolution.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that this resolution be laid on the table for to-morrow morning.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded—(interrupted)

Mrs. BRACKETT. I would like to call attention to the acceptance of the programme and to say that I am opposed decidedly to business left over from to-day being taken up to-morrow, and as the programme provides for unfinished business on Friday, I think this must take its place with unfinished business.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Let me make an amendment to that, that it be laid on the table indefinitely—forever.

Mrs. DRAPER. My thought in making the motion was that as the election of officers takes place to-morrow, this would come right in in conjunction with the election of officers. I merely thought we would have a little time to talk it over among ourselves.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I object to laying it on the table.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of laying it on the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was there no other motion before the house before that?

Miss WASHINGTON. I made a motion that Mrs. Lockwood be elected Editor of the Magazine for another year.

CHAIRMAN. That was considered out of order.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am aware that when a resolution is offered it is non-controversial, but I would like to state here that I consider this Congress has not the right to make an ex-officio member of its Board, it has no right to make the Editor of the Magazine an ex-officio member of its Board, but if we are given the authority and power to create the office and then elect to fill it, I would suggest that if we have the right to proceed and elect the Editor that we proceed and do it.

CHAIRMAN. That would amount to a change of the by-laws, and that requires a day's notice. We cannot elect an officer at

this time. It cannot be entertained now. I have a resolution that has been sent up.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that we create the office.

CHAIRMAN. This motion of Mrs. Roby's was considered as unconstitutional. It was decided that we could not elect an officer an ex-officio member of the Board. Then there was a motion to lay it on the table. There is a motion made and seconded that the whole matter be laid upon the table. All those in favor of the motion will please— Mrs. Lockwood also desires to move that the consideration of this subject be laid upon the table, and it is seconded.

A MEMBER. May I ask if that carries everything with it. Will that carry the resolution that I have sent up there?

CHAIRMAN. No, it only carries Mrs. Roby's motion.

A MEMBER. I desire to offer an amendment by adding the words "subject to call."

Mrs. WALWORTH. To lay on the table means that it may be taken up whenever called.

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of laying this motion upon the table will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. There are several resolutions which have come up to the table and they will be read in order.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Didn't the motion prevail to lay on the table? It may be taken up at any time.

CHAIRMAN. The motion was to lay Mrs. Roby's motion on the table.

A MEMBER. I asked that question before I voted for it.

CHAIRMAN. I stated that it was Mrs. Roby's resolution that was laid upon the table, creating the office of an ex-officio member of the Board. The next resolution is the recommendation from Mrs. Tuttle. The Secretary will read it.

SECRETARY (reading). "That every issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY contain a full list of the national officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with correct addresses, and a brief statement of how women may become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Seconded by Mrs. Welch.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do we understand that this was offered as a motion?

CHAIRMAN. It was offered as a motion. And there is another motion that came in before that, which the Secretary will read. It is a resolution of Mrs. Avery, of Ohio.

SECRETARY (reading). "*Resolved*, That the Editor-in-Chief of the AMERICAN MONTHLY be paid one thousand dollars (\$1,000) a year."

Seconded by Mrs. Brush, of Ohio.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Avery. Have you anything to say to the motion?

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like to ask if the Children's Department of this Magazine is paid for in whole or in part by the children—do the children pay any of the expense?

CHAIRMAN. No.

SAME MEMBER. Mrs. Lothrop is there—may she speak and answer that question?

Mrs. LOTHROP. The children of every Society of the Children of the American Revolution are expected—each Society is expected and urged to subscribe to the Magazine. Each Society not only is doing that, but the number of subscriptions are coming in very rapidly. Almost every family represented in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution subscribes for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. If you will ask the Business Manager of the Magazine I think she can tell you more definitely on that point.

CHAIRMAN. Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I understand there is a clerk, for the Business Manager receives a salary of \$600 a year, and if we vote the Editor a salary that would make it considerably over \$1,000 as a salary to the Magazine.

CHAIRMAN. She is not a clerk. It is a separate office, that of Business Manager. The resolution before you states that the salary of the Editor shall be a \$1,000 a year. It does not carry any other office with it; that should be considered aside. I think the matter is pretty well understood by the Society.

A MEMBER. Is that subject to discussion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am opposed to the editor of a patriotic magazine receiving pay for her services and having a vote on the National Board too. If she is going to have a salary I do not believe in granting her all the honors too.

CHAIRMAN. That is not in order. The question now is on the salary of the Editor.

Mrs. AVERY. Most of us know something about the great magazines of the country. We know that the editors devote their entire time and all their energies to making the magazine a success. Now we want an editor that will devote her entire time to the work, that will work for us and work for us faithfully, and yet I venture to say that when we pay her a salary it is not going to make her work a particle less, in fact, she is going to work all the harder to make it worthy of her. But leaving that question out; I am one of those who do not believe in receiving something for nothing. I hope that the motion will prevail and that we will pay her a fair salary.

A MEMBER. I want to suggest that we do not vote on the salary until we have elected the Editor.

CHAIRMAN. You are out of order. The resolution is before us for the salary instead of the Editor.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me we are employing a great many clerks and empowering the Board to employ more, if necessary. They must all be paid—

Dr. MCGEE. We do not propose to salary any one who has a vote at all. That has not been proposed, but we want to give the Editor one or the other, and I think that is Mrs. Roby's idea. Besides that we want to make it impersonal. One member has suggested that we elect the Editor before determining upon the salary, which would make it a personal matter. We want to pay the Editor no matter who she is. [Applause.]

Mrs. LYONS. I beg leave, on behalf of the whole Virginia delegation, to move that the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be paid a salary of \$1,000.

Seconded by Mrs. Roby, of Lafayette Chapter, by Georgia and several other States.

Cries of "Question!" "Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. All those in favor of paying the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE a salary of \$1,000 a year will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. A division is called for. All those in favor of the motion will please signify it by rising. The ayes will be seated and those opposed will

stand to be counted. The ayes have it. They not only seem to have it, but they have it.

A MEMBER. I rise to ask a question for information. I would like to know whether the Magazine is printed here in Washington, or where it is printed.

CHAIRMAN. Evidently you don't take it.

SAME MEMBER. I do take it, and have taken it ever since I have been a member of the Society.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is printed in Harrisburg.

CHAIRMAN. Allow me to state that there was a committee appointed to consider this matter, and there were bids offered from different publishers, and the lowest bid was accepted, which was at Harrisburg. They have tried to save your money just as much as possible. It would have cost us double to have it printed here.

Miss BEALL. Inasmuch as Mrs. Lockwood has worked so faithfully for us, I move that we suspend the rules and elect her Editress of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. I move that it be made unanimous by rising.

CHAIRMAN. Will the ladies rise in a body to make it a unanimous vote? [Cheers.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. [Greeted with loud and prolonged applause.] Madam Chairman and Ladies, I do not know that I have any words to express my thanks for the kindness that you have extended to me. It isn't the thousand dollars, but it is the spirit that is behind this that affects me more than money does, but before I sit down I want to say one word in regard to the character of the Magazine. Do you know, ladies, that that Magazine is just what you make it? It isn't what your Editor makes it. She hasn't one dollar to spend for any literary matter that goes into that Magazine and never has had. It is your own voluntary contributions, and I want to say, for the benefit of this Society, that I took our Magazines up to the Congressional Library, I had their librarian bring out Martha Lamb's "Magazine of American History," and we sat there and compared the papers that had been written by the Daughters of the American Revolution with some of the great papers that have appeared in that magazine, and I tell you that I did not consider that our contributions

had to take any back columns. [Applause.] If you will notice what has appeared from month to month you will see yourselves what class of women you have in this Society. The columns of the Magazine speak its own praise. I think that some of the articles that have appeared in the Magazine are among the best that have been published in the United States. I want to thank you, ladies. I want to say one thing more, that there has never been a month since along in the summer, in the hot weather, when we had to put in a little work of our own, that the Editor has not had plenty of material. Every bit of this is voluntary, not solicited matter. I wonder if the lady who wishes to see more Chapter work has been reading the Chapter work of the last few months, all the beautiful work they are doing. And to me it is just as interesting as a story to sit down and read what Tennessee, what Kentucky, what Georgia, what all the Northern and Middle States are doing, and you get it through the Chapter work. If you send good material to the Magazine you will have a good Magazine, but if you do not, I cannot go into the market and purchase articles, for there is no fund for the purpose. I want to thank you again, ladies, for your kind consideration.

CHAIRMAN. The next recommendation of the committee must now be considered.

Dr. McGEE.

CHAIRMAN. The salary may begin now.

A MEMBER. As the officer's duties do not begin before her term begins, is it proper that her salary should begin before that time?

CHAIRMAN. You have voted her her salary, and she is already an officer. If you wish to put her out now I suppose you can do it, but the recommendation is that she shall remain in office for a year from next July.

A MEMBER. Is it that she shall have a year and a half's salary?

Miss RICHARDS. We have got to make the salary begin and the term of office begin at the same time.

Miss BEALL. Members of Congress are elected sometimes three or four months or four or five months before their duties begin, and they are paid their salary right along.

Miss RICHARDS. I hope the Congress understands that nobody here would be more inclined than I to pay her, but I only wanted to know whether we could do it.

CHAIRMAN. The recommendation is that the term of office which expires in July shall be continued another year, a year from next July.

Mrs. HILL (of Connecticut). Would it not be in order to consider that her official year would begin in June or July, whichever it is, and that this Congress could vote her her salary from now until that time at the rate of \$1,000 a year?

CHAIRMAN. Do you make that as a motion?

Mrs. HILL. I make it as an amendment.

A MEMBER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. The recommendation is amended by adding that the salary begin from now until July, and from July continues one year. All those in favor will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it, not only seem to have it but have it. Now the recommendation is that the term of office begin with the July number.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is there a clerk employed now?

CHAIRMAN. No.

CHAIRMAN. It is the recommendation before the house that the Editor's term of office be a year from the July number of the Magazine. All in favor of that recommendation will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it.

Dr. MCGEE. The other recommendation in the report relates to the publication of the proceedings of this Congress. As you know, last year the full proceedings, and I might say more than the proceedings of this Congress, were published because the stenographers took down notes of everything. If a member got up and said "Madam President" and then sat down because she was not recognized on account of somebody else having the floor, it all went in, because they did not feel that they could take the responsibility of cutting out anything, consequently we published in the proceedings of this Congress some very absurd conversations, as you all may know who have seen it. Now we would like to have you appoint a committee to supervise the work of the stenographer in arranging

it. We recommend that asides of members, certain of which the stenographer may happen to hear, and half finished sentences be not included in the proceedings, nor ought any speaker to be recognized by the stenographer unless she has first been recognized by the presiding officer.

MISS PIKE. I wish to ask if the stenographer reports any speaker entirely incorrectly, either giving her remarks to somebody else or making her say something very absurd and incorrect, which she did not say, what remedy has any member?

CHAIRMAN. I think that is hardly a relevant question. The Chair and the Secretary endeavor to recognize only such members as have risen and given their names.

MISS PIKE. I was reported very incorrectly last year, and I would like to say now that I had much rather not be reported at all, and I do not think there is a single one in this body who would differ from me, than to be reported incorrectly.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. If this Congress complies with the rules that they find on the back of the programmes there will be no necessity for any mistakes. And I want to say right here that no resolution or motion is going to be put into these minutes that has not been written and passed in and your name signed to it, and if any of you offer a resolution and do not find it in the minutes it is because you have not written it and sent it up to the desk.

MRS. BALLINGER. I notice in all parliamentary proceedings of men the needless discussions are left out. I belong to some men's societies and I notice their minutes are always very short and to the point. Therefore, I would like to move that the reports of Congress be strictly confined to motions put, amended, and voted upon.

MRS. ROBY. In all bodies of this kind the minutes of the meetings are read and approved. Now, the minutes of the meetings as they are read and approved is what is to be published.

MRS. DICKINS. The recommendation of the committee is that the minutes of these proceedings be published as are published the official minutes of the Board. I would object to this because in official minutes of the Board there is no record of a lost motion. Some of our most valuable motions are lost, and

therefore I would not like to have the rules which prevail for the official minutes of the Board adopted here.

A MEMBER. Can any member be recognized unless she rises in her place and does not leave her seat?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, certainly. I have asked several of them to come forward because I could not hear them.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. When will it be time to introduce a motion in regard to the directory? I would like to make a motion that we have a new directory published just as soon as possible.

Mrs. McLEAN. I thought we were considering whether or not we would simply publish minutes or the full account of Congress. It seems to me that as this Congress is legislating for the whole membership who take the Magazine that it might put a full, actual account of all that transpires into the Magazine for the benefit and information of those who were not able to be here.

CHAIRMAN. I cannot tell who has the floor.

Mrs. MITCHELL. I move that a committee be appointed by the Chair to act on the stenographer's report before it goes into the Magazine.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I made a motion before that, that the reports of the Congress be strictly confined to motions put, amended and voted upon.

CHAIRMAN. I have not heard the motion seconded.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Miss RICHARDS. As that motion of Mrs. Ballinger's restricts the report as published in the Magazine, I wish to speak against the motion for very much the same reason as that stated by Mrs. McLean. This report as it goes into our Magazine goes out to all the Daughters, and I fancy they find it very interesting reading, after a proper revision by the committee, from whom we of course expect a proper elimination of all that is superfluous and unimportant, but I am in favor of having a full report, and therefore I speak against that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I would say that I do not believe in any curtailment unless it is entirely curtailed. If you publish the full proceedings of the Continental Congress let them so be published without revision.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to say that we should have a very full description of this Congress. The Chapters all look forward to seeing what they said and what they did in Congress. These Congressional reports are looked forward to very eagerly, and if you cut them down to mere minutes they are not satisfactory.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS (of Minnesota). Many of the ladies in Minnesota who take the Magazine have told me that they take it more for the minutes of the Congress than anything else.

Mrs. HOGG. I heartily approve of the words of the Regent of Georgia.

Mrs. AVERY. I simply want to add that I approve thoroughly all the lady from Georgia has said.

CHAIRMAN. The sentiment seems to be against limiting the record, Mrs. Ballinger. Are you willing to withdraw your motion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. When I know I am strictly right I had infinitely rather have my motion voted down than to withdraw it.

CHAIRMAN. We will submit it to the house.

Dr. MCGEE. I have merely to say that the committee did not recommend that you limit yourself to the minutes, it simply wanted to know if you did not think it would be well to publish only the minutes, omitting "asides" and so on.

Cries of "Question! question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is on Mrs. Ballinger's motion. The Secretary will read it.

SECRETARY reads: "I move that the reports of Congress be strictly confined to motions put, amended and voted upon."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The motion seems to be lost. Mrs. Mitchell's motion is next. The Secretary will please read it.

SECRETARY reads: "I move that a committee be appointed by the Chair to act on the stenographer's report before it is published."

CHAIRMAN. The motion of Mrs. Mitchell, before you, is that a committee be appointed by the Chair to act on the stenographer's report before it is published.

Mrs. McLEAN. I offer this in the form of an amendment to the resolution: "*Resolved*, That the proceedings of each Continental Congress appear in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE as soon as possible after each Congress adjourns."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would say in regard to this committee that we have always had a committee so appointed.

Miss PIKE. I wish to say that if a committee is appointed it should not be a committee to eliminate whatever it sees proper. I do not really think a committee should be allowed to eliminate anything; it should only be allowed to correct the work. Last year the work was so very incorrect that several persons remonstrated against it, myself included, and I could get no remedy. I could not even have my remarks corrected in the Magazine.

CHAIRMAN (speaking to Mrs. McLean). It is not in the shape of a motion.

A MEMBER. I wish to ask if this amendment is made to the motion?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair ruled it as a separate resolution, but we will now act upon the resolution of Mrs. Mitchell.

SECRETARY reads: "I move that a committee be appointed by the Chair to act on the stenographer's report before it is published."

CHAIRMAN. As many as favor this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The noes seem to have it. A division is called for.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You have got to have a committee to do this work. Somebody has to do it. It has got to be done if you want it published.

A MEMBER. There is a division called for.

A MEMBER. We know that it is necessary to revise this report.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is on having a committee to revise the proceedings of this Congress.

SECRETARY re-reads Mrs. Mitchell's motion.

CHAIRMAN. I beg the Congress to understand that the Chair in this case means Mrs. Foster. We have a motion before us. All those in favor of appointing a committee will please rise. Be seated, and those opposed rise. It is carried.

CHAIRMAN. It is an absolute necessity to have a revision and we must have a committee appointed. The committee heretofore has been appointed by the Board of Management, which will be Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. McLEAN. We seem to have re-opened discussion on the resolution which was offered five minutes ago and voted upon. I offered an amendment to that resolution—I think the Congress and the stenographer will so report it—which should in all parliamentary usage have been voted upon first. I make this suggestion with all due courtesy to the Chair, and especially to this Chair here present, who has been so patient and courteous to us through this trying session, but if we are going to take up the whole question again I would like to move that the proceedings of this Congress shall be published in toto as they occur, without revision of any description.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to say a word, for I have paid some attention to parliamentary law for twenty-five years, in regard to the duties of the Secretary. While I know that the Secretaries General of this Board of Management and of the Congress have been unfailing in their efforts and in the accomplishment of their work in every respect, it has never been made possible for them to attend daily to the minutes of the Congress. Now, I insist that the Secretary General should be relieved of every duty in the Congress by having a Reading Clerk who can be understood both in enunciation and in voice to make announcements for the President General or the Chairman presiding, whoever she may be, and allow the Secretary General, who is responsible to us for this work, to give her intelligence and her knowledge of the proceedings of the Board to the proceedings of this Congress and watch the proceedings and see that notes are taken correctly. If it has never been made possible it should be now, for after all the stenographer is simply the hand of the Secretary General, and the duties and responsibility devolve upon her.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Unfortunately your Secretary General is not a stenographer. If I were to sit down there by that stenographer I could not understand a stroke of what she is writing until it is all transcribed. I cannot interpret it.

CHAIRMAN. The resolution before the house is this: "*Re-*

solved, That the proceedings of each Continental Congress appear in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE as soon as possible after the Congress has adjourned." I trust that Mrs. McLean will understand that the Chair has meant no disrespect to her, or anybody else, and now she takes great pleasure in presenting Mrs. McLean's resolution.

Dr. MCGEE. There is assuredly no opposition to Mrs. McLean's motion, not the slightest in the world, but I would like to say that we have no means of securing every word uttered at this Congress. The stenographer is quite unfamiliar with our business, because we do not employ her permanently. She does the best she can, but we have no means of getting an infallible report. Members of this Congress should constitute a committee to revise this work, as they would know better what was said, in some cases, especially in the matter of the members speaking. The stenographer is likely to very often put down the name of a member wrongly—

Cries of "Question! question!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that the motion of Mrs. Mitchell, asking for a committee to be appointed by the President General, or the Chair, was carried. Now, the resolution of Mrs. McLean is before you, which is to the effect that the proceedings shall be printed just as quickly as possible, which the Editor does. All those in favor—

Mrs. McLEAN. What I wished to discover was if the desire of this Congress is to publish in full without revision by the committee.

Chairman reads Mrs. McLean's resolution.

The Chair did not recognize your resolution as conflicting with Mrs. Mitchell's at all. The appointing of a committee does not conflict with that (your motion). The stenographer writes out her report and they make the necessary corrections.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Regarding the duties of the Secretary she has said that it would be impossible for her to understand the stenographer's work. If this Secretary General was relieved of every duty except that of listening to the proceedings of the Congress she could do better correcting the stenographic report than any one else.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would simply say that in case the resolu-

tion which I have spoken of several times is thoroughly carried out, and that everything transacted here at this Congress is printed in this report, that any mistakes which are made can of course be attributed to the typewriting or stenographic work, or whatever it is. We must abide by something. I therefore ask now the privilege of presenting this resolution, which will be to this effect: "That this Congress resolves that the proceedings of the Continental Congress of 1896, and succeeding Congresses, be printed in full, without action of the committee or any revision, in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, as soon as possible after the adjournment of that Congress." May I ask that it be put immediately to vote?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope it will be voted down.

CHAIRMAN. It is inconsistent with what has been done.

Mrs. WITTENMYER. When I arose to speak there was no question before the house. There is now a question before the house, and I should speak of that and say a little later what I was going to say before. To begin with, I think it is a very proper idea to have a committee. Your action, I think, has been taken intelligently and well, and I think you will stand by it. The Secretary and the stenographer and your committee and all of you working together will make it a success. It is nothing uncommon in the larger bodies of women that meet in this country in convention to appoint a committee of revision and to very carefully correct the work, and it is very proper that it should be done, so as to make it as intelligible and creditable to the Congress as possible. Now, Mrs. President, I hope this resolution will not be voted down. Now, what I rose to say in the beginning was, that we are Daughters of the American Revolution, we are descended from brave, heroic men who made this country what it is, and gave to this country, to the women of this country the highest privileges of the women of the world. No one equals in position the women of America. Now, we can afford to be ladies, we can afford not only to be courteous and respectful to the Chair, but we can afford to be quiet, we can afford to be orderly, we can afford to follow Roberts Rules of Order and only one speak at a time [applause] and only one

seek recognition at once. Roberts Rules of Order require silence by those who are not recognized by the Chair. Now, can we keep Roberts Rules of Order? That is the question.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is doing her best.

Mrs. WITTENMYER. Now I would like to ask the members of this convention to do their best to keep quiet and to respect the feelings of the presiding officer. If all are quiet and respectful we will get through with the business. [Applause.]

Miss LIPSCOMB. I rise to say that Mrs. McLean's motion is in direct opposition to Mrs. Mitchell's motion, which has been acted upon, so the only way to do now is to reconsider the action of this body on Mrs. Mitchell's resolution.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair so decides, but I would like to make a statement, which has been suggested to me, that perhaps there is a misunderstanding. This committee is an editing committee. It is to assist the Editor, and the Editor feels that it is a necessity. It is not to change what you have said, it is simply to assist her in getting the work properly prepared and printed early in the Magazine. I think that is what she wants.

Mrs. ALLEN. May I suggest that perhaps we can smooth our way a little by giving this committee instructions, and then we will be quite sure that they act as an editing committee, to eliminate unfinished sentences, which perhaps the stenographer catches and we don't mean to have go in, and the grammatical errors which creep into every person's speech, and that they will have no power of eliminating or correcting to an extent which will in any sense change the meaning of what has been said.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move a reconsideration of the motion if in order.

Mrs. KING. If an amendment is in order I would be glad to amend Mrs. Mitchell's motion.

CHAIRMAN. Not after it is carried.

Mrs. FOWLER (of Massachusetts). The vote for the committee was passed entirely under a misapprehension of one-third of this house, because we did not understand it. We wish to have it reconsidered immediately.

CHAIRMAN. A motion to reconsider is in order.

Mrs. KING. If an amendment is not in order may I put a resolution? I would like to resolve that this committee that has been formed be requested to prepare as complete and correct a report of this Congress as possible—(interrupted.)

Mrs. FOWLER. May I not, in behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, which did not vote at all, move a reconsideration of this question.

Mrs. ALLEN. Could you repeat it? We did not hear.

Mrs. McLEAN. It would seem to me that a sufficient time has elapsed while we have been discussing this matter to have considered new business, therefore I ask to present my resolution.

CHAIRMAN. We have a parliamentarian here. I know we have Roberts Rules of Order, but we have a parliamentarian who the President General told me was perfectly capable to direct me in any questions that should come up. He decides that a motion to reconsider is in order and may be made by anybody, unless a yea and nay vote has been taken.

Mrs. McLEAN. Unless it is a roll-call vote, therefore I move a reconsideration.

Miss BEALL. I object to any decision that comes from a parliamentarian who is not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move for a reconsideration of the question. It was not a roll-call, and I move a reconsideration of the question.

CHAIRMAN. The ayes have the privilege of voting it down.

Mrs. PECK. In our national constitution we say that we abide by the decisions of Roberts Rules of Order, and according to that a motion to reconsider must be made by a person who voted in favor of the motion carried.

Mrs. NASH (of the District). I voted in favor of that motion, consequently can I not make a motion to reconsider?

Mrs. McLEAN. If a motion to reconsider is moved by the proper party I second it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move, Madam President, that this motion be laid on the table.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on laying the motion to reconsider on the table. All those in favor of laying this reconsideration on the table will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The noes seem to have it. A rising vote is called for. As many as favor the vote will please rise and remain standing to be counted—

Question!

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Cries of "We have done it."

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of laying—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The motion has been made to reconsider Mrs. Mitchell's motion, and it has been seconded by Mrs. McLean, of New York. Now, I have moved that that motion be laid on the table, and it has been seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of laying this motion on the table will please signify it by rising. The ayes may be seated and the noes will rise. The ayes have it by a very large majority.

Mrs. McLEAN. I call for a roll-call vote.

CHAIRMAN. It requires a majority to call for a roll-call vote. As many as favor ordering a roll-call vote will please signify it by saying "aye"—(interrupted.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I would only call for a roll-call vote in case resolutions continue to be voted upon which are not understood. The last three resolutions have not been understood, I am sure. I have asked thirty or forty around here. I do not call for a roll-call on this unless I am forced to extremities to carry what I consider a proper point—unless this proposition may be reconsidered and fully stated until we are able to understand it.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam Chairman, am I in order now?

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to a question of privilege, simply, ladies, to explain my position. This controversy all started from the fact that there was some discussion as to whether or not we should publish a full stenographic report of everything which was done at this Congress and send it out to all the Daughters of the American Revolution, and there are eleven thousand of them who are not here. There was then a resolu-

tion offered to appoint a committee to revise the stenographic report before it goes out. I offered what I considered an amendment; considered that I was recognized on the floor. I find by the ruling of the Chair that I was mistaken in my position; she did not recognize me, she says. The resolution appointing a committee to look over and revise the stenographic reports before they are sent out for the great body of our Society to read was put to an aye and no vote, and the Chair announced that it was carried, but why, if it was carried, the mover of it asked for a standing vote, I do not understand. The standing vote was taken, and the concensus of opinion around me was that the ladies did not understand what they were voting, and some who had voted "no" before arose when the "ayes" of the standing vote were being counted. [Cries of "Order! Order!"] I then immediately asked to reconsider the vote. There was no objection to reconsideration in case some one who had voted with the resolution, against the committee, moved its reconsideration. I moved a reconsideration of the vote. Then there was a resolution from the Editor of the Magazine to table the motion asking for a reconsideration of Mrs. Mitchell's motion that a committee be appointed to revise these reports, and it is that resolution which has just now been acted upon. It was a rising vote that was called for, then there was a discussion and before the "noes" were put at all the "ayes" asked that they might be requested to rise again, therefore the Chair put the question again, then the "noes" arose. Now, I consider that this house ought to vote intelligently upon every point. I do not believe that I am entirely mistaken, if I am, I am perfectly willing, as always, to be corrected.

CHAIRMAN. I wish to speak just one moment. I asked for the "aye" vote but once. The question was being put to the house, but some of the ladies said they could not understand. I did not put the vote then because I would not put the question until there was quiet; I could not put it while there was so much confusion and I waited until there was order. The vote was taken only once.

Mrs. LYONS. Do I understand that there is a motion before the house at present?

CHAIRMAN. No; Mrs. Shippen's resolution has come up to the desk now. The Secretary will read it.

SECRETARY reads: "I offer a resolution that the committee be ordered to take exactly the stenographer's report."

MRS. KING. I offer an amendment to that resolution, that the committee to be appointed by Mrs. Mitchell's resolution be requested to prepare as full and complete a report of this Congress as possible, and the same be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CHAIRMAN. That is an amendment or addition to this resolution.

MRS. KING. Whichever you wish. I will offer it as a substitute, Madam President.

MRS. SHIPPEN. Will the lady kindly allow my resolution to be acted upon before one that was offered before it and has been over and over again.

MRS. KING. I beg your pardon, Mrs. Shippen, I was considered out of order. I now offer it as an amendment to your resolution.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, there is an amendment to this resolution.

A MEMBER. Is it in order to offer a resolution.

CHAIRMAN. If you will now keep quiet we will have the amendment. The resolution offered reads as follows: "I offer a resolution that the committee be ordered to take exactly the stenographer's report." The substitute reads as follows: "*Resolved*, That the committee to be appointed by Mrs. Mitchell's resolution prepare as full and complete a report of this Congress as possible, and the same be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE." The question is on agreeing to the substitute. All those in favor of this substitute will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. The question now recurs upon the resolution as amended.

A MEMBER. Do we not understand that Mrs. King's was a substitute for it?

CHAIRMAN. We are acting upon the other as amended by this—acting upon Mrs. Shippen's resolution as amended by Mrs. King's substitute.

A MEMBER. I wish to offer the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the presiding officer before calling for a vote always ask the Congress 'Do you understand the question?'" Mrs. Chairman, I wish to say that I offer this because I do not like any reflection cast upon our intelligence, as some of the ladies have said we do not know what we are voting upon. If the Congress pay attention, if they can hear, my impression is that they are capable of understanding everything, but we do not always hear.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will try to observe that without making it a motion.

A MEMBER. Ladies, we have been told five times to-day that we are well bred women on account of our ancestry. Isn't it time we show the Chair we are?

Mrs. MARTIN (of Alabama). I want to offer a suggestion that as we have to reconvene at 7.30 we adjourn now.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is in order. It takes precedence of anything else.

SAME MEMBER. I move that we now adjourn.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. LYONS. I rise to a question of privilege. I wish to move that the thanks of this assembly be given our presiding officer to-day, who has treated us all with such courtesy, and who has occupied a position so trying that we all sympathize with her. [Applause.]

Many loud seconds.

CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the motion to adjourn.

(Here follows the announcement, by a member, that the ushers have resigned, and the statement that in her opinion it would require policemen with clubs to keep order in this Congress, which I believe it is the expressed wish of many that I do not include in the minutes.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If there has been any undue criticism in regard to the noise remember you have made it yourselves. It isn't the ushers, and I think we ought to get down very humbly and ask them to come back to us to-morrow. All in favor of that say "aye."

Mrs. McLEAN. I move a vote of thanks to the ushers.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we tender a vote of thanks to the ushers. All in favor of that will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we do now adjourn.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." We stand adjourned until 7.30 this evening.

Wednesday, February 19, 1896, 7.30 P. M.

In the absence of the President General the evening session was called to order by Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Vice President General.

In accordance with the accepted order of business a soprano solo was rendered by Miss Edna Doe.

Reports of State Regents were then submitted in the following order :

ALABAMA.

Report submitted by Mrs. James Bruce Morson, Regent. Was not furnished Editing Committee.

ARKANSAS.

The report by this State was read by Dr. McGee, the State Regent being absent.

To the President General and Members of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to report the following Chapters in Arkansas :

Hot Springs Chapter, Garland County, Mrs. Joseph Lovell Bay, Regent, who reports three applications in preparation.

Little Rock Chapter, Pulaski County, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Regent, who reports three newly accepted members and a fourth application on the way to Washington.

Helena Chapter, Phillips County, Mrs. Theodoric C. Linthicum, Regent, who resigned before her Chapter was organized. No successor yet appointed.

Fort Smith Chapter, Sebastian County, Mrs. J. E. Corley, who resigned at the end of her official year. Miss Maud E. Black has been appointed to succeed her as Regent January 20, 1896.

Fayetteville Chapter, Washington County, Mrs. Albert E. Menke, who reports one member, a *living* daughter of an officer of the War of the Revolution.

Prescott Chapter, Nevada County, Mrs. Ella Gayle Haughton, Regent, appointed January 8, 1896.

Batesville Chapter, Independence County, Mrs. Eugenia Butler Byler, Regent, appointed February 8, 1896.

Thus we have had seven Chapter Regents located in our State during my term of office, in and between the four points of the compass of the State. Three of our members have removed to other States, and one "to that bourne from which no traveler returns."

I have distributed over fifty application blanks, have written, up to date, 148 letters on Daughters of the American Revolution business exclusively, for it requires as much writing to plant a Chapter in the several counties as it does to plant a Regent in the several States. My article on our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, published in the Woman's Edition of the *Arkansas Democrat*, in a Thanksgiving Day issue, has brought me many letters, which I trust will insure to my successor a bountiful increase in numbers.

My two years of official life with the Daughters of the American Revolution ends with this Congress, and lest the weather should again prevent the attendance of our delegates and myself, I take great pleasure in mentioning Mrs. William Cummins Ratcliffe, who is a native and resident of Little Rock, and one who would, I think, continue the work with ability and zeal, for State Regent of Arkansas. Having represented our State creditably at the Woman's Congress at Chicago and also at the Atlanta Exposition, I can recommend her for the office of State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution with confidence.

Thanking the national officers for their unvarying courtesy during my term of office, I have the honor to submit this, my final report.

(MRS. WM. A.) ELLEN HARRELL CANTRELL,
State Regent of Arkansas, D. A. R.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, February 10, 1896.

COLORADO.

Not reported.

CONNECTICUT.

Report read by Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, Regent.

To the President General, the National Board of Management, and Delegates to the Fifth Continental Congress, D. A. R., Ladies: The year which has just come to a close has been fraught with many events of great importance to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Sunshine and shadow, successes and sorrows, have followed one another in rapid succession.

There has been a strong, steady, and healthful growth in the membership of the Chapters throughout the State. There has been a very marked increase in interest, and therefore in the amount of practical commemorative and historical work accomplished and projected by the Chapters.

Perfect harmony and a delightful unity of purpose in carrying out the objects and aims of the general Society characterizes the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and the honor and glory and prosperity of our organization, and the position which it occupies to day, is due to the splendid and enthusiastic service of the Chapter Regents, whose wise, efficient, and untiring efforts cannot be too strongly commended by their State Regent, or too highly appreciated by the National Society. The name of Connecticut's second State Regent, and those of six charter members of Chapters, must be added to the list of losses by death which have occurred during the past year within our ranks.

In the death of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke Connecticut lost one of her most eminent citizens, the Church an earnest and faithful servant, whose record for "good works" can never be forgotten, and the Daughters of the American Revolution a wise, large-hearted, clear-headed, and most able counsellor and leader. By birth, education, social position, and by unusual executive ability, Miss Clarke was fitted for wise leadership in large enterprises, and would surely have made a shining mark in the capacity of State Regent had time and opportunity been vouchsafed her. Her untimely death at Atlanta, October 20, closed her all too short official record, and left the Connecticut "Daughters" with a deep sense of loss and very earnest regret for what "might have been."

Very great interest was felt by Connecticut Daughters in the magnificent exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, and nine Chapters, as Chapters, contributed to the display of what proved to be the most remarkable collection of historic relics ever brought together in this country.

An annual report is not supposed to include an oration on patriotism, or to touch upon many other kindred themes, interesting in themselves, and eminently suitable to other occasions when the pressure of business is less strenuous than at this time. I presume the National Society desires to know simply what its members have accomplished since February, 1895. It is, therefore, to a report of Chapter work that I shall confine myself.

The General James Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, Mrs. O. Vincent Coffin, Regent, has 68 members, and its special work is the care of the old Riverside cemetery, in which rest the remains of Commodore McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain, also many other revolutionary heroes. The Chapter feels keenly the loss by death of its Ex-Regent, and more recently Connecticut's State Regent, Miss Susan C. Clarke. Miss Clarke was a charter member of the James Wadsworth Chapter, and it is largely due to her patriotism, her enthusiasm, and her executive ability that the Chapter is to-day on such a firm foundation, businesswise and otherwise.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, Miss Alice Chew, Regent, modestly disclaims having accomplished any great results during the past year, but it is certainly a matter for hearty congratulation that the Chapter has received 30 new members since the last Congress. The special

work of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter is the care of the revolutionary burial ground in New London.

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Regent, has lost three members by death, but more than holds its own with a gain during the year of 33, and a total membership of 157. This is the largest Chapter in the State. It rejoices in a beautifully-carved and engraved gavel made of wood from the famous Charter Oak, and enjoys the distinction of having for its Advisory Board a number of Hartford's most eminent citizens, all of them Sons of the American Revolution, and its admirable literary entertainments are usually attended by large delegations from the Society of Sons.

The Norwalk Chapter, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Regent, with an increase in membership of 34 since the last report, has accomplished considerable commemorative work, which is one of the special aims of Connecticut Daughters. Three granite tablets have been secured; two have already been placed upon historic sites in the town, and the third will shortly mark the spot where a skirmish, in which several were killed, took place between British soldiers and American citizens in 1779. The Chapter has one among its members whose father was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. She joined the Society in 1893.

The Ruth Hart Chapter, of Meriden, Mrs. Caroline E. H. Davis, Regent, has nearly doubled its membership since October last, and now numbers 77. This Chapter has also two honorary members, daughters of revolutionary soldiers, and it has organized and is sponsor for a Society of Children of the American Revolution.

The Millicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Mrs. Stephen W. Kellogg, Regent, reports a gain of 25 during the year. As might be expected, under the regency of a descendant of the brave General Parsons, this Chapter is noted for its patriotic fervor and a determination to stand by the flag.

The Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Miss Helen Meeker, Regent, reports large gains during the year and a total membership of 75, including one daughter of a revolutionary soldier. This is one of our most enthusiastic Chapters, having large aims and a laudable determination to succeed in all its undertakings. The Chapter published, last July, the Woman's Edition of the *Danbury News*, the first Chapter in the country to edit a newspaper. The matter was largely historical and the object was to add to a fund already started by the Chapter for creating our Historical Society room in Danbury. Needless to add the effort was successful. The historical room is now an assured fact—the repository of many valuable revolutionary relics and documents, the recognized home of the Chapter and entirely under its management. The Chapter's charter is framed with wood taken from the house in which General Wooster died, inlaid with a bit of charter oak and a star of wood from Independence Hall—historic reminders of the town, State and Nation.

The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, Regent, reports a larger gain during the year than any other Chapter in

the State, 45 members having been added to the roll since the last Congress. This Chapter is the fortunate possessor of many valuable gifts from the descendants of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose daughter was the first Chapter Regent. It has also an increasing collection of choice historic relics which will soon require a home of their own. Through the tireless efforts of its Registrar, Mrs. Newcombe, a collection of most interesting, and in some cases, forgotten songs and ballads which were in vogue during the Revolution have been resurrected and incorporated into a paper which was read at one of the Chapter meetings and afterwards published in the *New England Magazine*. Another Chapter paper, written by Mrs. Champion, and called "Our Flag," gives an early history of the development and growth of the American flag, and, illustrated by twelve colored plates, has been published by the Chapter and will be found invaluable as a work of reference, especially by members of the Society of Children of the American Revolution.

The Roger Sherman Chapter, of New Milford, Miss Helen Boardman, Regent, has elected six new members this year, but has lost three by death, and these three were charter members. The special object of this Chapter is the erection of a bronze tablet to the memory of Roger Sherman, and assistance has also been given to objects of general interest to the general Society. The Regent of this Chapter has published a very dainty calendar for the Daughters, which is replete with interesting and valuable information, and should be in the hands of every Daughter in the land.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, Mrs. Christopher Morgan, Regent, counts among its members two honorary members who are daughters of revolutionary soldiers, and has a total membership of 68. Many curious and valuable relics have been collected by the Chapter, among them a picture which once belonged to "John Ledyard, the Traveler." This Ledyard accompanied Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, as a corporal of marines in his last voyage of discovery, and witnessed his tragic death by the savages. The Chapter has erected a handsome monument over the grave of Fanny Ledyard.

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocombe, Regent, with a membership of 130, is as alert and energetic as its prototype, and has accomplished a great amount of work since February, 1895. Seven honorary members, all of them daughters of revolutionary soldiers, belong to this Chapter. The Chapter has undertaken a great commemorative work, having distributed one hundred petitions throughout Connecticut with which to memorialize Congress for the purchase of part of the old Groton Heights, on which Fort Griswold stood. The Chapter has worked hard, and been successful in many lines. Having been made by Connecticut's Legislature custodian of the Groton Monument House, the Society has almost wholly reconstructed it at its own expense. It has organized several Societies of Children of the American Revolution, with a total membership of 112. It has also undertaken im-

portant historical work. In August, 1894, having discovered that Connecticut was unusually rich in flags, but was without a legalized emblem to float over her personal belongings, the State Legislature was memorialized on the subject, and the assurance has been given by both branches of the Government that a State flag should be adopted and that the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter should have the honor of presenting the first legalized State banner to Connecticut.

The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Derby, Mrs. N. P. O. Phillips, Regent, with a membership of 96, has for its special work the collection of a reference library of books on historical, biographical, and genealogical subjects. The executive head of this Chapter evolved the very wise, practical, and effective scheme of inviting each new member to contribute one book—or more—for this purpose. As a result, the close of the year finds the Chapter in possession of a valuable library of over three hundred volumes, which could not be purchased for less than five hundred (\$500) dollars.

The Dorothy Ripley Chapter, of Southport, Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, Regent, reports 37 members, and the loss of one by death since the last Congress. The Chapter has accomplished no distinctively commemorative work during the year, but holds its meetings at regular intervals, and retains unabated interest in the objects of the general Society.

The Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Louisbury, Mrs. Charles P. Croft, Regent, is full of enthusiasm, and its prosperity is assured. It numbers 41, and has among its honorary members two daughters of revolutionary soldiers, one of whom is nearly 90 years of age, almost wholly alone in the world, and in need of the tender care and consideration which is so difficult to command when one has outlived one's generation. The care of this aged Daughter for the remainder of her life is the special work—the very practical and beautiful work—of the Abigail Phelps Chapter.

The Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, Mrs. Amelia J. J. Perkins, Regent, has added largely to its membership during the past year, and to-day numbers 76. This Chapter made one of the most interesting contributions to Connecticut's share of the colonial and revolutionary exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Mrs. Harriett L. Burroughs Torry, Regent, reports a gain of 34 and a total membership of 115. The Chapter owns a fine portrait of its patron saint, presented by her grandson, the Hon. Benjamin Silliman. Its charter is framed with wood from the home of Mary Silliman during the Revolutionary War, and its gavel is made of locust wood from the home of George Washington.

The Sarah Ludlow Chapter, of Seymour, Mrs. Elizabeth James Camp, Regent, has gained 13 new members since the last Congress. This Chapter has a special work in anticipation for the near future. Its regular meetings are attended by a larger average of members than can be claimed by many Chapters, and it has brought together women from all parts of the town, and has formed a center of influence that is felt throughout the community.

The Katharine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzey, Regent, reports a membership of 88. This Chapter possesses some very interesting revolutionary letters, which will shortly be published, and is also the custodian of valuable colonial and revolutionary relics. Its literary and social entertainments are of a very high order, and are enjoyed by all the townspeople. The Chapter has erected a fine monument to the memory of Katharine Gaylord, over the grave which for fifty years has gone unmarked.

The Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, of Fairfield, Mrs. Helen W. Glover, Régent, numbers 26, and has for its special work the care of the revolutionary burial ground in that town. The restoration of the stone wall about the place, and the care of the monuments and graves, will require an expenditure of \$2,500, a part of which sum has already been received. The charter of the Chapter is framed in wood taken from two of the four colonial houses left standing when the town was burned by the British in 1779.

The Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, of Ansonia, Mrs. Theo. P. Terry, Regent, has 54 members, a gain of 27 since October last. The Chapter is very enthusiastic and hopes to undertake practical commemorative work during the coming year. Its charter is to be framed in wood from the old frigate Constitution.

The Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, of New Canaan, Mrs. Alfred S. Comstock, Regent, reports a large increase during the past year, and a total membership of 37. The Chapter has located historic sites, and gathered many valuable revolutionary letters, records, commissions, &c. Its special business is that of securing the personal and military records of the revolutionary patriots of the town, and historic incidents connected therewith. This work, under the leadership of its scholarly Regent, is being carried on with the accuracy of trained antiquarians, and the results will be of interest to the entire State.

The Esther Stanley Chapter, of New Britain, Mrs. Frederick N. Stanley, Regent, reports a gain of 24 during the year. Its gavel is made of wood taken from the house in which Esther Stanley lived and died. The work of the Chapter for the first year of its existence has been largely preparatory, but it enters upon its second year with genuine interest and enthusiasm, and well laid plans for a definite undertaking.

The Anna Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, Mrs. Lizzie Pomeroy Litchfield, Regent, has a membership of 30, and among the number is to be included a daughter of a revolutionary soldier who is but fifty-six (56) years of age. The work of the Chapter has been confined to local history, to tracing lineage papers, to the study of revolutionary times and characters, and many historic papers and documents of interest, including letters, commissions, sermons, &c., have been secured by the Chapter.

The Stamford Chapter, Mrs. H. B. S. DeVan, Regent, has nearly doubled its membership since February, 1895, and now numbers 43. The Chapter reports an increased interest throughout the town in matters

pertaining to Daughters of the American Revolution, and definite plans for commemorative work during the coming year.

The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, Mrs. Newton Bell, Regent, has a membership of 24, a gain of 10 during the past year. Its charter is framed in polished red cedar taken from a tree which stood near the Ellsworth homestead, and under which in olden times the Indians held their councils and smoked their pipes of peace. The Chapter emblem is also made of this wood, and great pride is felt in pointing out to strangers the row of stately elms, one for each of the thirteen original States, which were planted by Chief Justice Ellsworth.

The Orford Parish Chapter, of Manchester, Mrs. Marietta C. Care, Regent, has gained ten new members during the past year, and reports unusual interest for so small a town in the general work of the Society.

Owing to the long-continued illness of its Regent, Mrs. F. W. Adams, the Sabra Trumbull Chapter, of Rockville, has been unable to accomplish much work during the past year. It numbers 13 members, and hopes to double that number within the coming year.

The Plainfield Chapter, Mrs. Julia M. Andrews, Regent, reports 12 members and a growing interest in the aims of the general Society.

The Emma Hart Willard Chapter, of Berlin and Kensington, Miss Alice Norton, Regent, numbers 17, a gain of 5 during the year. This Chapter has just reached the close of its first year, and enters upon its second year with happy expectation of what it will bring of Chapter work and experience.

Two new Chapters were organized by our late State Regent during her short term of office. Mrs. Cynthia A. S. Johnson is Regent for the Chapter in Elliott, which will probably be named the Israel Putnam Chapter, the parish being only two miles from the famous wolf den.

The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, organized by and named for our late State Regent, is in Meriden, the second Chapter in that enterprising town. It begins its record with a membership of 55, including two "original" Daughters, and its history is a remarkable instance of the kind of enthusiastic energy which insures success. The Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, is well known not only in Connecticut, but in Washington, which was her adopted home for some years.

To recapitulate: Connecticut has to-day 30 fully organized working Chapters, three additional Chapter Regents, to whom we look for good work during the coming year, and the State Regent has been asked to organize Chapters in four different towns.

On the rolls are 16 honorary members, all daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

Connecticut subscribes for 240 copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. During the coming year it will pay into the national treasury fully \$2,000.

The official directory for 1895 accredits Connecticut with a membership of 1,185. The Registrar General reports that since February, 1895, we have gained 615 new members, and with the statement that our num-

ber to-day is 1,800 I have the satisfaction of announcing that little Connecticut still "holds the fort" and remains the banner State.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
Regent for Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report read by Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Regent.

It is my great pleasure and privilege to submit my second annual report as Regent of the District of Columbia, a regency one has especial reason to be proud of, embracing, as it does, the best elements from all parts of our common country. The population here is so varying and changing that we labor under disadvantages not felt by the States, and if we can keep our own from year to year we will do well. I cannot report any increase in the number of Chapters, but a very material accession in the membership of those already formed. Last year the Mary Washington and Dolly Madison were represented by the five delegates from this District, while 1896 shows an addition of two more, one each from the Army and Navy and the Martha Washington, making in all with their Regents a delegation of fourteen from the District of Columbia. I regret to state that the honored and beloved Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, has been an invalid for some months and unable to inspire us with her gentle presence and words of patriotism and wisdom. We can only hope that she will soon be with us again to encourage and counsel us as in the past. Of the six Chapters all are chartered save one, which will be shortly, thus putting us on a still firmer basis. There are many members at large residing in the District who apparently show an unwillingness to unite with any of the organized Chapters, not evincing that proper spirit of interest toward the Daughters of the American Revolution that they should. The total membership in the Chapters now amounts to over 400, with 100 members at large.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Regent.

FLORIDA.

Report read by Dr. McGee in the absence of the Regent:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *February 11, 1896.*

President General and Regents: It is with many regrets that I am not able to be present with you. Memories of the pleasant meetings and renewal of old friendship last year make me realize what I am losing.

Florida is slowly waking up. I have been to Sanford and Tampa South. At Sanford there are not sufficient for a Chapter, but by combining with Orlando I trust soon to have sufficient numbers.

In January I was at Tallahassee; found but four members; before I left more than enough to form a Chapter promised to join and are busy preparing their papers; some are already sent to Washington for approval.

Jacksonville Chapter has 25 members and constantly increasing, and holds many pleasant reunions.

I found but little interest in St. Augustine, but a talk with several ladies stirred them up and they promised at once to send in their papers, which really were all ready to be sent to Washington.

Several ladies in distant parts of the State have sent papers. One of our most enthusiastic members lives in an Orange Grove, far from everyone, but her patriotism is as fervent and faithful as one living in the midst of Societies.

I regret that more has not been accomplished from my long journeys south, west, and east in the State; possibly another year will tell the results.

CLARISSA C. AMBLER,
Florida Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By permission of the house Mrs. Bacon, Regent of South Carolina, then submitted her report in place of State Regent of Georgia.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: Again it is my privilege and pleasure to present to your honorable body my annual report as Regent of the State of South Carolina. It is a source of gratification to be able to state that there is a decided increase of interest in the work and growth of our great patriotic order throughout my State. The seed, so diligently sown three years ago, has begun to fructify and bear a satisfactory harvest in spite of the many drawbacks enumerated in my former report.

This new and more hopeful prospect is evidenced by the formation of two most promising Chapters in our midst. One, established in the grand old city of Charleston, justly proud of her revolutionary record, with Mrs. Rebecca Motte H. Ryan as Regent and Mrs. F. M. Jones Vice Regent, assisted by an efficient corps of officers, was organized November 22, 1895, with 26 charter members. The appropriate name of "Rebecca Motte" has been bestowed upon this Chapter, which I trust and believe will be animated by the intrepid spirit of that noble matron and heroine of revolutionary fame, and will ably assist in keeping alive the fires of patriotism on our altars, and in guarding that holy love of country which next to religion is the highest emotion of the soul. On December 12 I visited and addressed this Chapter, and was most flatteringly received and welcomed by its members.

Our second new Chapter is planted on the no less historic ground of Edgefield, the center of the famous revolutionary district of Ninety-six. Here, under the dark shadow of the memorable Star Redoubt fort, toryism held strong sway for a long and bloody period in upper Carolina, but finally succumbed to the prowess of tried patriots under Morgan, Lee, Pickens, and Campbell, and others, culminating in the great victories of Kings Mountain and Cowpens.

In person I organized this Chapter with Mrs. Kate Wigfall Cheatham

as Regent and Mrs. Ellen Youngblood as Vice Regent; most of the charter members—sixteen in number—being descendants of patriots of the old "Ninety-Six District." It is called the "Andrew Pickens" Chapter, in memory of the renowned leader and general of that name, who, history says, was "the most powerful ally to the Whig cause in that part of the country."

The Columbia Chapter, the pioneer organization of our State, grows steadily in numbers and influence, under the inspiring leadership of its accomplished Regent, Miss Clark Waring, to whose intelligence and enthusiasm it owes much of its success. The meetings have been kept up regularly and interest in historical events carefully preserved. The anniversary of the battle of Cowpens (January 17) was celebrated by the Chapter at a Colonial Tea, in the true spirit of '76. Tea with corn and seed cakes, and other like dainties, were served from an old mahogany table that belonged to Colonel Thomas Taylor, of the Revolution, decorated with valuable and famous relics of that period, loaned by members of the association, which proved an object lesson to remind those who were present of our heroic ancestry.

The Esther Marion Chapter, of Aiken, has been retarded by the serious illness of its efficient Regent, Mrs. George Croft, whose resignation I have been forced to accept. On January 20 the election of Mrs. D. S. Henderson, a lady of great culture and energy, to succeed her, insures the future prosperity and growth of this Chapter.

The Cowpens Chapter, of Spartanburg, under the superior guidance of Mrs. Lucy Goode Law, continues to maintain its high record for excellent work in the interest of our Society. As a movement in the right direction, it has offered a gold medal to the students of Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, for the best essay on the subject of a "South Carolina Revolutionary Heroine." The medal is to be presented on Washington's birthday. Several of the best members of this Chapter have married and moved away, but others have filled their places.

Mrs. Emma Mayberry, of Greenville, one of the Regents appointed two years ago, is beginning to gather the fruits of her energetic labor, under hitherto discouraging circumstances, and reports progress, though not quite the sufficient number of applicants needed for the completion of a Chapter has yet been approved.

Mrs. Jas. Vandiver, appointed one year ago, says, that her county begins to show signs of life and interest in the cause, which gives promise of a successful organization there in the near future. Since our last assembling I have selected as Regent of Camden, Mrs. F. W. Eldridge, who has interested many in that noted revolutionary town in the formation of a Chapter, and has good hope of success.

In Chesterfield Mrs. F. A. Waddill has taken our interests in charge, with a favorable outlook.

Florence has been assigned to Miss Louise Miller, a lady of ability and energy, who will begin work at once.

Miss Lessie Witherspoon and Mrs. W. S. Tillinghast are eager to build

up the abundant material to be found in their respective counties, York and Hamilton, into Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am also in correspondence with several other eligible women on the same subject. I hope that the enthusiasm, lately aroused, among our people may be encouraged by the action of the present Congress.

The rebate of dues has had a happy effect, and I believe that the lessening, or retention of a part thereof, in the local treasuries, will give still greater impetus to the cause.

The meetings of the Continental Congress occurring at such a distance from many of us, and at an inclement season of the year, render them inaccessible to most of our members, which fact chills the ardor lately enkindled, and many grow listless and drop off of the rolls, after having received their certificates from the National Board.

In revising the constitution I trust that these difficulties may be harmoniously adjusted for the encouragement of distant members, as well as the general promotion of our Society.

Respectfully submitted by

MRS. I. E. BACON,

State Regent of South Carolina.

ILLINOIS.

Report read by Mrs. G. H. Kerfoot, Regent.

Madam Regent and Ladies: I regret that severe illness prevents my submitting to you in person my report as State Regent of Illinois, where the progress made by our Society during the past year has been most encouraging, and where it is firmly established and growing in the knowledge and affection of the people. There are now twelve organized Chapters, and two rapidly advancing to organization. Three other Regents are partially ready, and six have been appointed during the last three months, making a total of twenty-two Regents at work.

The Chicago Chapter is now the banner Chapter of the entire Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States, having 365 accepted members. Its three successive Chapter Regents have been women of great executive ability, and it retains the able Registrar and Treasurer who have faithfully advanced its interests since 1892. Its associate membership is open to members of all the State Chapters, enabling them to enjoy its literary, entertainments, which are of uniform excellence. The Chapter celebrated Flag Day with appropriate exercises, and its Board of Managers fitly marked the anniversary by presenting a handsome American flag to the children of the Bohemian Mission. It contributed \$25 to the fund for erecting in Frederick City, Maryland, a monument to Francis Scott Key, the author of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and bore the entire expense of the State Conference held in Chicago December 3d, 4th, and 5th, welcoming the visiting Daughters with generous hospitality. This conference met in response to my call, and was attended by delegates from all the organized Chapters of the State, those not organized reporting progress. Eighteen reports were read, showing gratifying results from the faithful work of

the Regents. The beneficial effects of this conference have been widespread. The assembled Regents signed a petition to the State Legislature for the protection of the American flag from indignity. In compliance with my request a member of this Chapter, Mrs. Ella Gale McClelland consented to organize a Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution in Chicago. Her work has been marked by great executive ability and crowned with signal success. The Chapter is named for Richard Lord Jones, the youngest boy soldier of the Revolution, and bids fair to become a source of permanent benefit to the youth of our city. Another member of this Chapter, Mrs. R. H. Kerr, projected and carried out a Christmas entertainment for the children of the Industrial School of the University Creche, 200 in number, to each of whom Mrs. Kerr presented an American flag. The story of our national banner was told in a simple manner suited to their comprehension, and they all joined in singing "America." Mrs. Kerr wrote me: "It makes my heart swell with patriotism to think that into 200 homes will go our country's flag with words of praise from little ones whose foreign parents can be reached only through their children's influence." The spirit of the Chicago Chapter, the first to organize in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is shown in these and kindred instances of patriotic endeavor. It is represented in this Congress by its able Regent, Mrs. Louise Dickenson Sherman, and seven delegates.

The North Shore Chapter, of Highland Park, has held monthly meetings during the year, at each one of which a member selected by the Regent has read a paper on some subject pertaining to the revolutionary era. The good work initiated by this Chapter among the children of Irish and German emigrants has been continued by the town authorities who, realizing its great importance, have assumed the expenses of its maintenance. The Chapter has 23 members, and is represented in this Congress by Mrs. William Kirk.

The Moline Chapter has met every two weeks and pursued an exhaustive course of study upon "The Struggle for Supremacy in North America," a paper upon some one of the various aspects of this subject having been read at each meeting. This Chapter was the first to protest against the dismissal from governmental service of Miss Elizabeth Key, a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, our national poet, and to request me to confer with our President General upon the subject. A member of the Moline Chapter, Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, is the author of the valuable booklet, "The Days We Celebrate." It has a membership of 30, and its Regent, Mrs. Mary Little Deere, is represented by Mrs. William Butterworth.

The Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, with 75 accepted members and its well-chosen committee upon membership, programme, civics and ethics, Bohemian mission, and university extension testifies to the unflagging zeal and energy of its Chapter Regent, Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt. Her Chapter members have shown rare ability in historic research and in graceful and poetical portrayal of the life and incidents of colonial and revolutionary days. Its Vice Regent, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller,

the author of the poem, "The Girls of '76," represented the Fort Dearborn Chapter at the Atlanta Exposition, and read a sparkling paper upon "Daughters' Days in Atlanta" before the Illinois State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Elizabeth Eunice Marcy, a charter member, is the moving spirit of the Bohemian mission, a work among the children of Bohemian emigrants in Chicago, adopted as its own by the Fort Dearborn Chapter. A new building for this work is now under consideration. The Chapter celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Washington by an exhibition of colonial relics. It is represented here by its Regent, Miss Lunt, and two delegates, Miss Sarah Gillette and Mrs. J. H. Wallingford, whose alternates are Mrs. Marshall Kirkman and Mrs. Henry Boutell.

The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, is one in which we feel special interest, as bearing the name of our honored and beloved Honorary President General. It is this year entitled to send a delegate to our Congress in addition to its Chapter Regent, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, having a membership of 50. At my request the Chapter Regent and officers consented to accept their positions for another year. A well arranged course of study of our national anniversaries has been adopted, and the anniversaries of the battle of Lexington, the battle of Ticonderoga, and the adoption of the national flag specially celebrated. The Chapter has purchased Saffell's Records of the Revolution for the use of its members, and donated \$10 to the Key monument fund. Mrs. John R. Little has been chosen as its first delegate.

The Rockford Chapter is the second in size in our State, having 82 members. It has a well considered set of by-laws and is composed of active and enthusiastic women, fully alive to the importance of the problems which confront Americans in this century of unrestricted emigration and political complications, and realizing the possibilities of the Society for national good. The Chapter has been specially active in the celebration of national anniversaries, having observed those of the birthday of Washington, the victory of Yorktown, Virginia, the signing of the Constitution of the United States by the members of the Continental Congress, Flag Day, the final adoption of the Constitution, and the great naval victory of Paul Jones. A very interesting exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics was held at the home of the Regent on the 14th of December. Mrs. Emerson is the author of two patriotic hymns, which are now in the hands of the Committee upon National Hymns.

I had the pleasure of visiting the Springfield Chapter at Springfield, Illinois, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Regent, upon the 1st of February, and of being delightfully and hospitably entertained at the home of Mrs. Charles Ridgely, one of its members, where I spent three most pleasant days. A very handsome Colonial Tea was given by Mrs. Ridgely to the State Regent and local Chapter, to which the Chapter Regents of neighboring cities were invited. My address upon the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship was listened to with every evidence of

deep interest, and six applications for membership in the Society were received upon the following day. The Chapter had previously celebrated Flag Day and the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, Virginia. Mrs. Phebe Cleveland, one of its members, has been honored by being presented by the National Society with a souvenir spoon as the daughter of a revolutionary soldier. The Chapter has 25 members.

In Peoria the active administration of Miss Caroline Montgomery Rice has given a new impetus to the interest of residents in the organization of a local Chapter. Many applications have been received, and the papers of four applicants forwarded to Washington. Miss Rice was appointed by me in January and was desirous of perfecting her Chapter organization before the meeting of this Congress, but the time was too limited to effect a work of such magnitude. Its completion at an early date is assured.

In Ottawa also there is recent and encouraging interest shown in perfecting an organization which will be called the Chapter of the Illini. Four applicants have been accepted by the National Society, and the papers of five others are ready for consideration. Eleven ladies are preparing proof of eligibility. The Regent, Mrs. Phebe Sherwood, attends this Congress.

The George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak Park, Illinois, Mrs. Asenath Martin, Chapter Regent, was organized upon the 16th day of January with 14 accepted members. The name selected for this Chapter preserves a portion of revolutionary history which Illinois recalls with commendable pride. Her one revolutionary hero, George Rogers Clark, a loyal Kentuckian, with a company of Virginian soldiers, conducted a chivalrous expedition against the British forts upon the Mississippi River. The story of his triumph over difficulties apparently insurmountable, and of his ultimate success, of the capture of Kaskaskia with its accompaniment of romantic incident, and the surrender of Kahokia and Vincennes, live in our memories, as but for his bravery in war and diplomacy in council Illinois might never have become an American Commonwealth. I trust our Society in Illinois may one day erect a monument to his memory, which shall teach our own youth and those of many future generations the lesson of reverence for a patriot who faithfully served his country.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, Illinois, Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, Chapter Regent, has recently completed its organization. It is named for the well-known "fighting parson" of the Revolution, who became a martyr to the cause of liberty, and who is a lineal ancestor of the Chapter Regent. The Chapter has already adopted and formulated a set of excellent by-laws and has 14 members.

The Fort Armstrong Chapter, of Rock Island, Illinois, Mrs. Annette Kimball, Regent, was organized January 31. It has taken the name of the old fort erected upon Rock Island in 1815, which was so called in honor of the then Secretary of War. The buildings remained standing

until 1860. The Chapter will celebrate the 22d of February by an entertainment, at which its members will assume the characters of celebrated patriotic women of the revolutionary era. The Chapter has 16 accepted members, the papers of two additional applicants being now before the National Society.

The Decatur Chapter, of Decatur, Illinois, Miss Myra Belle Ewing, Chapter Regent, retains the name of its city in special remembrance of the gallant naval hero Decatur. It has initiated a course of American history from the early colonial period through that of the American Revolution, and has 14 accepted members. The Chapter was organized by me in person upon the 4th of February.

The Lincoln Chapter, of Lincoln, Illinois, Miss May Latham, Chapter Regent, has adopted the name of that city in honor of Abraham Lincoln, who was one of its original landholders. Papers will be read at its monthly meetings giving the revolutionary careers of the several ancestors from whom its members derive eligibility. I had the pleasure of spending a day in Lincoln early in this month, when, as the guest of the Chapter Regent, I had the privilege of meeting the 14 members of the newly organized Chapter.

Mrs. Vennette S. Crain has succeeded Miss Harriet J. Hawes as Chapter Regent of Freeport, the applications of four ladies have been accepted by the National Society. In Streator Miss Ella Barlow retains the Chapter Regency, having three accepted members. Miss Anna E. Felt has been confirmed as Chapter Regent at Galena, and Mrs. Frederika Bane as Chapter Regent of Lacon. Miss Letitia Collins has been appointed Chapter Regent at Quincy. Mrs. James Blesh, Chapter Regent of Kewanee; Miss Mabel MacPherran, Chapter Regent of Sterling, and Mrs. Kate G. Galpin, Chapter Regent of Aurora.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE W. L. KERFOOT,
State Regent of Illinois.

INDIANA.

Read by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, delegate to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: I deeply regret that I was unable to present this, the second State report from Indiana, in person. Indiana has not the prestige of being one of the original Colonial States, yet within her borders was fought one of the final battles of the American Revolution, the battle of Vincennes, where the British lost Fort Sackville, February 25, 1779.

In consequence, the great territory of the northwest was gained by the Americans. This great historical event is annually celebrated on February 25 by the Sons of the American Revolution of Indiana, and is commemorated on the magnificent monument erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Indiana by a grateful State. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

" War of the Revolution
Capture of Vincennes
From the British
February 25, 1779."

Indiana, the hunting ground of the Indian, whose territory was the battlefield where the Spaniard and French fought, and again the Spaniard, and where finally the British yielded to the American, has a noble history, and is proud of her share in the War of the American Revolution.

With such an important record on the pages of history, it is fitting that Indiana's sons and daughters should be patriotic. She is also gratified that to her the Daughters of the American Revolution have twice turned for a leader. The first President General—Mrs. Harrison—and the third, our present honored President General, are daughters of Indiana. Having thus claimed two of the three Presidents General, and a share in the revolutionary record with our Eastern sister States, we feel that it is our religious duty to be, not only full of enthusiasm for patriotism ourselves, but to inspire others.

This duty the Daughters of Indiana are trying to perform in many ways. This influence is daily becoming more widely felt, far more than the apparently meager statistics would indicate.

Just two years ago, when I was appointed a Chapter Regent, I was one of the five Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Indiana. To-day we number about 180, the number having doubled this last year. This is a small number compared to the numbers in the Eastern States, where the Daughters are numbered by the thousands.

If the difficulties in the way of rapid growth could be appreciated this number would seem as large as one to ten in the Colonial States.

Some of these difficulties are: isolation in sparsely settled districts, scarcity of libraries, no access to State records, no family records, all proofs to be secured by correspondence.

It requires a burning enthusiasm to overcome such difficulties and to persevere till eligibility is secured. The youth of the State precludes the possession of many records, and most of the pioneers were younger sons who emigrated to the West in search of fortunes, leaving all family records at the old homesteads. With such hindrances to encounter I have thought it best to pursue the second method for the formation of Chapters given in the constitution. That is, to appoint a Chapter Regent first in order that there may be one Daughter accessible to give assistance and instruction, to endorse those who are eligible, and as soon as possible to organize Chapters. For the present, one Regent for each county. So far, this plan has worked successfully. I am daily receiving letters from all parts of the State, and have correspondence with Daughters in twenty-five counties.

The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution began the year from February, 1895, with a membership of 26. We begin this year with our number increased to 58. We have

had during the year four regular and two called meetings of all the members. The entertainment provided has been in the line of papers and conversations on historical subjects relating to the revolutionary period, and the enjoyment enhanced by the singing of patriotic songs. We have had the misfortune to lose one member by death, Miss Anna Churchman, who died August 7, 1895. Two removals from the city have been replaced by two transfers from other Chapters. The interest grows apace and the coming year promises a large advance in every direction.

The General de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lafayette, Indiana, began its second year's work on the anniversary of General de Lafayette's birthday, September 6, 1895, with its regular monthly meeting, having then a membership of 55, and the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher; Vice Regent, Miss Mary E. Bruce; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harriet Frances Flather; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jessie V. Carnahan; Registrar, Miss Nellie C. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. Annette W. Ball; Historian, Miss Geneve Reynolds.

A systematic outline of the causes which led to the American Revolution and the battles of the Revolutionary War form this year's literary programme. The papers are well prepared, and the meetings are always well attended.

The silver loving cup for the battle-ship "Indiana," made from designs selected by the Chapter, has been received and is much admired. It will soon be presented to the officers of the vessel.

Mme. de Corcelle, an own granddaughter of General de Lafayette, and an honorary member of the Lafayette Chapter, died in France during the past year, aged eighty-seven years. A few days ago her daughter, the Marquise de Chambrun, who is the great-granddaughter of Lafayette, and now visiting in Washington, was made an honorary member of the General de Lafayette Chapter, and was presented by the Regent with the insignia of the National Society, which had been prepared for her mother, the late lamented Mme. de Corcelle.

The Chapter lost last year Mrs. Mary E. Wood, one of its charter members, who died in her eighty-first year.

The souvenir spoon given by the National Society to Mrs. Eliza A. Brown, an own daughter, now nearly ninety-four years old, and belonging to the Chapter, was presented to her by the Regent, and it was accepted by her with much emotion.

On New Year's day the members of the Chapter hospitably received their friends, according to the good old custom, attired in colonial garb, and assisted by the resident Sons of the American Revolution, at the homestead of the Regent, which has the distinction of being the oldest residence in the city.

The Chapter now has a membership of 77, with 10 applications pending. At a called meeting held January 31 the following ladies were elected delegates and alternates to represent the Chapter in the Fifth Continental Congress: Mrs. Edward Roby, delegate; Mrs. Frances E.

Lingle, delegate; Mrs. A. W. Stahl, alternate; Mrs. A. W. Ball, alternate.

The three Chapters of Evansville, Muncie, and Renssalaer are on the eve of organizing and hoped to report their organization to-day.

The Muncie Chapter, Mrs. R. C. Hemingray, Regent, has 10 accepted members and 2 pending.

The Renssalaer Chapter, Mrs. T. McCoy, Regent, has 14 members, but the organization is not completed.

In the Fort Wayne Chapter, Mrs. S. B. Brown, Regent, the progress has been slow, there being but 4 accepted members.

The Crawfordsville Chapter, Mrs. J. T. Thomas, Regent, has 6 members accepted. This Chapter hopes soon to organize. Since the Congress of 1895, six Chapter Regents have been appointed and one nomination has not yet been confirmed. The Chapter Regents who have been appointed since the last Congress are Mrs. W. B. Hawkins, of Brazil; Mrs. Caroline M. Hays, of Lawrenceburg; Miss Mary E. Cardwill, of New Albany; Mrs. V. P. Bozeman, of Poseyville; Mrs. Laura D. Worley, of Ellettsville, and Mrs. L. H. Fowler, of Spencer. These Regents have been at work a short time, already they have awakened an interest in their several counties, each Regent having gained from two to four Daughters.

There is one pious duty the Daughters of Indiana hope to fulfill, that is, to rescue from oblivion and neglect the graves of revolutionary soldiers buried in Indiana. There are many such in lonely country graveyards and in almost forgotten spots. Another duty is the collection of relics and records of historical value.

Before closing my report, I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy, promptness, kindness, and never-failing interest of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson; the Registrars General, Mrs. Ira Warren Dennison and Mrs. Philip Hichborn, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Amos Draper, and the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William Earle. I have had a constant correspondence with these officers, and give personal testimony to their efficiency, zeal, and executive ability.

With gratitude for the success of the past year, and confident expectation of greater results in the future, commensurate with the labors that have been devoted to this noble cause, this report is

Respectfully submitted, HARRIET MACINTIRE FOSTER,
State Regent.

IOWA.

Report read by Mrs. Clark Aldrich Cooley, State Regent.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: It is my purpose to briefly sum up the few salient features interesting, instructive, or characteristic of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Iowa, and to collate a sufficient number of facts concerning it from which you may draw sound inferences as to the actual progress made within this year of my Regency.

First, it is clearly demonstrable that nothing can be accomplished without a beginning, and although Iowa may have been slow to start in organizations, she may yet prove that with knowledge of the work she can be a power in it.

Secondly, Iowa being so far removed from historic surroundings and associations that foster patriotism; out of reach, too, of the vitality of the center; with her older cities largely populated by foreigners, and her villages and towns by the younger generation whose interests seem to lie in the future, not the past, with the uncertainty of tracing records in the East after years of residence in the West—these sum up the main difficulties in the way of rapid work in the organization of Chapters.

My first effort was to so plan the State work that I should be in personal correspondence with at least one person eligible to membership in each of the large towns of the State, and to declare myself ready to answer all inquiries concerning organization of Chapters or application for membership in this Society.

The results of this one year's labor have amply repaid me for the work thus involved, for twenty-five towns in Iowa are to-day represented by from one to seven members each on the rolls of this Society. In the most remote villages I have been impressed with the keen interest and ardent patriotism of isolated members who quickly seek the stimulus of organized Chapters by joining their ranks, with the hope, however, of an early transfer to an home circle when time shall have there brought together the required twelve members.

The only new Chapter formed this year is at Sioux City, Iowa. This field, promising by report to have fifty applicants ready for admission last year, proved to have had but one paper presented previous to February last, and after a year's work has a Chapter but recently been formed at Sioux City (November 22, 1895), through the efficient services of Mrs. Annie W. Bissell, Regent.

Chariton, Iowa, with its full quota of applicants, may be reported as waiting at the gates to-day for admission. Mrs. Gertrude Stanton has been appointed Regent.

The work is auspiciously begun in Burlington, Miss Edith Crepo, Regent; Estherville, Mrs. E. G. Allen, Regent; Waterloo, Mrs. L. F. P. Richards, Regent; Cedar Falls, Mrs. L. O. Robinson, Regent; Belmond, Mrs. G. H. Richardson, Regent; Tipton, Mrs. E. J. Bevier, Regent.

In Marshalltown, Iowa City, Ottumwa, Manchester, and Keokuk, the number of members already received warrants the assertion of speedy organization into Chapters. The three established Chapters, Des Moines, with a membership of 24, Clinton, 82, and Dubuque, 24, have had their regular meetings throughout the year, with programmes and entertainments of great interest marking special days. Noticeably the colonial luncheon, given in Clinton, at the home of Mrs. James D. Lamb.

It is worthy of special note to record the wonderful growth of the

Clinton Chapter, under the able guidance of its efficient and indefatigable worker, Mrs. Abbie C. Mahin, Regent.

The following bit of history concerning the father of one of the prominent members of the Des Moines Chapter is of special interest:

John Van Dolson, father of Mrs. L. F. Andrews, one of the charter members of the Abigail Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Iowa, was twenty-one years old when the Colonies rose to obtain their rights in the War of the American Revolution. He was one of the first to respond to the call of his country by volunteering as a "Minute Man," and from the first gun fired until peace folded her wings in the victory of Independence was in active service. He was with Washington Christmas night, 1776, when the famished and struggling army re-crossed the Delaware full of floating ice in a blinding snow storm—a victory which brought such great results. He was at the battles of Princeton, Saratoga, and intervening engagements, until finally Cornwallis was defeated and taken prisoner at Yorktown.

Although not attaining the distinction of an officer, he was known as one of the most loyal and patriotic men—one, the like of whom, officers depended upon for success, and without whom this fair country of ours would not have existed. He counted no denial of self too great if, in such sacrifice, he served the cause of liberty.

In the War of 1812, though past sixty years old, he again enlisted for the service of his country.

His name is enrolled in the archives at Washington as one of the few soldiers of the Revolution who were granted a pension.

In conclusion, I record that as State Regent of Iowa, supported by all the organized Chapters therein, I caused a bill to be prepared and presented to the Iowa Legislature looking toward the enactment of a law enforcing the raising of the American flag on all public school buildings throughout the State.

The work already accomplished and the increasing interest shown in it throughout the State are happy auguries we hope of a future when Iowa shall be known by the "loyal legion" of her patriotic Daughters.

KENTUCKY.

Report by Mrs. Henry L. Pope, Regent.

Madam President: I have the honor to report for the State of Kentucky ten accepted Regents and seven organized Chapters. Lexington Chapter, Lexington; John Marshall Chapter, Louisville; Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport; Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington; Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, Versailles; Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana; Henderson Chapter, Henderson. Although no grand events have occurred to mark the history of the Chapters in Kentucky they have endeavored to carry out the great objects for which they were organized, as I will read to you from the reports of their Regents. In naming the Chapters they have been careful to select from great patriots, as the John Marshall Chapter, for history informs us "That the first note

of war that rang through the land called him to arms, and from 1775, which was his first battle on the soil of his own State, Virginia, till the end of 1779." Furthermore it relates of him, he was not only the prosecutor but the protector of the accused. He was one of that body of men never surpassed in the history of the world, who, unpaid, unclothed, unfed, tracked the snows of Valley Forge with the blood of their footsteps in the rigorous winter of 1778, and yet turned not their faces from their country in resentment or from their enemies in fear. Susanna Hart Shelby was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, February 18, 1761, and died at her beautiful home, "Travelers' Rest," Lincoln County, Kentucky, June 19, 1833, aged 72 years. She was the daughter of Captain Nathanael Hart who, with his two brothers, David and Thomas, formed the company that purchased from the Indians almost the entire State of Kentucky. Before Susanna Hart married Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, she gave assurance that she expected to be a helper and not a burden to her husband in the preparation with her own hands of her bridal attire, and doubtless much else of use in coming years. It is an authentic fact that she raised and pulled the flax she spun and wove into her wedding gown "with an art so clever that she could draw the widths through her wedding ring." The ring and gown are still preserved. Judge Samuel McDowell, for whom the Cynthiana Chapter is named, was actively engaged in political life for a number of years in Virginia, and in 1782, having been appointed a Land Commissioner for Kentucky, removed to Danville, and was afterwards judge of the District Court of Kentucky.

Elizabeth Kenton, wife of Simon Kenton, one of the most distinguished of the Kentucky pioneers and Indian fighters.

Keturah Moss Taylor, the splendid wife of another of Kentucky's distinguished men.

LOUISIANA.

Read by Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocombe.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Circumstances over which I have no control compel my absence at the last moment from the Continental Congress of 1896.

But one Chapter has been formed since my election to the important office of State Regent of Louisiana. It is considered that the late date at which the work was begun failed to carry it to energetic action before our early southern summer set in; and then again, the women of New Orleans, always apt to be cautious in adopting a new movement, were (with those of the rest of the State) wholly engrossed in the work of the Atlanta Exposition, and postponed until after its close all very active interest in the increase of their membership and developing the work of the pioneer Chapter of the State. Yet the "Spirit of '76" is one not to be daunted, and will ere long make itself felt in New Orleans, and exert an influence throughout our State.

The Chapter has held meetings at irregular intervals, at which I have been present, and I am pleased to report it as fairly out of those trials and discouragements which usually attend the inception of all earnest efforts of this sort.

The "Spirit of '76" started its Chapter early in March, 1895, with seven national and eleven new members, making a charter membership of eighteen. It required some weeks to secure the necessary data from the older States to complete the filling out of their application papers, their recognition and the securing of their charter, to enable them to elect officially their officers nominated in March: Mrs. Charles Conrad, Regent; Mrs. Oglesby, Registrar; Miss Krumbhaar, Secretary, and Mrs. Labouisse, Treasurer.

They met by special permission of the Board at Howard's Library and determined at once to consider and fix upon some special work of lasting benefit to the organization and through it to posterity. Mrs. Oglesby urged the collecting of a special historical library as an annex to Howard's Library, which suggestion was enthusiastically received. Within a few days Mrs. Conrad, having resigned the Regency owing to the pressure of outside duties, Mrs. John P. Richardson has been elected to that office. Ten new members have been added within the year, and many application papers are now being filled out.

So far I have been unsuccessful in forming Chapters in the larger towns of the State, however, I am encouraged to believe that Shreveport may soon take up the work and in that wide field secure interest and energetic coöperation.

Louisiana is remote and we feel it so in this particular case as we hardly seem in touch with the heart of this great national organization as yet. I have answered many questions, written many letters and am working slowly perhaps, but very surely, looking for good results to be achieved before another Congress calls its roll. The season for these conferences somewhat hampers us, we are compelled to seek cooler climates in summer and are, therefore, less able to leave home in midwinter to represent our membership.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE L. MINOR,
State Regent of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 14, 1896.*

CALIFORNIA.

Read by Mrs. G. Van Cortlandt Hamilton for Mrs. V. K. Maddox, the Regent.

The President General and Members of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to report that the California Chapters have steadily increased in membership during the past year, and that from all parts of the State members have been added to the National Society with the hope of forming future Chapters. The work of the Chapters has been mainly in the study of revolutionary and colonial history and the celebration of revolutionary anniversaries, and

it is hardly necessary for me to call your attention to what has been done in this direction as it has been reported at different times by the Chapter Regents in the Society's Magazine.

I desire, however, to call your attention to what we feel to be a very important matter, and while I speak only for my own State, I believe that I express the feeling of every State outside the original thirteen. We feel the imperative need for an object for which we may work in unison with the whole Society, and for which we can awaken the enthusiasm, without which nothing can be done which is worth doing.

Those living in Colonial States, surrounded by reminders of the heroic period of our country's history, cannot be expected to feel this, but when it is remembered that out of forty-five States thirty-three have no revolutionary anniversaries of their own to celebrate, nor historic spots, nor buildings, nor even documents connected with the Revolution to preserve, it becomes evident that if we are to remain a National Society, as we are to-day, we must have one great national object, toward which the combined energies of all the Chapters in all the States can be directed. We are above all a practical people, and believe, with the sage of Chelsea, that the object of life, even in an organization, is action—not thought, and historical essays, and the celebration of anniversaries, while good works are not enough to satisfy all these Chapters. Personally I am convinced that no project which could be laid before the Society is as fitted to awaken its enthusiasm as the one already proposed—that of building here in Washington, the capital of our country, a memorial hall, on the tablets of whose walls shall be inscribed the name of every patriot, officer and private, who served his country in the time of need.

Some such object as this we hope to have laid before us, with as little delay as possible, for we feel that then it will be easy not only to awaken, but what is more difficult still, sustain the interest of every Chapter in the Society from its center here in the National Capital to the smallest Chapters in the most distant hamlet of this broad land.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA KNOX MADDOX,
State Regent, D. A. R., for California.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President and Members of the Fifth Continental Congress, D. A. R.:
I have again the pleasure of presenting the year's record from Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania. Growing interest in Chapters throughout the State is evidenced by increase in numbers, by thoughtful preparation of historical papers, by zeal in educational lines, manifested in several Chapters offering prizes to pupils in high schools for essays on "Pennsylvania's Work in the Revolution," and by reverence for our dead heroes, displayed in erecting monuments or placing tablets to their memories, and in the care taken of heretofore neglected graves.

There is much that could be told of work undertaken and accomplished, but I feel, as on these occasions in preceding years I have felt,

that a given time having been designated for reports from State Regents, it would be discourteous to transgress the limit. Therefore, great as is the temptation to tell of local work worthy to be emulated, I confine myself to a brief statistical statement, mentioning, besides, a very few items of general interest. The Regents I have had the pleasure of seeing take up the work of organization in my State know how truly I value their coöperation and how greatly I appreciate and enjoy their success. Since early in the year 1891, 33 Chapter Regents have been commissioned in Pennsylvania. Of these 4 will have retired on account of ill health, or removed from their bailiwick, leaving 29 Chapter Regents in the State. Twenty-three of these have organized Chapters, each of which has its charter.

Pennsylvania was the first State in which all its Chapters held charters, and the first charter ever issued by the National Society was to the Pittsburgh Chapter. Six Regents have not yet the full quota, although several of them have enough application papers for membership being filled, and Chapters in their counties will soon be formed. During the year two members have been transferred from Pittsburgh Chapter—one to New York, one to New Jersey.

Four Chapters, Crawford County, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, have been called to mourn loss by death, and of the six members who died three were charter members of their Chapters and two of them charter members also of the National Society.

There are now (February 12) in Pennsylvania 1,047 members, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Chapters formed or in process of formation; and there are some members-at-large, not included in this count.

The Atlanta Exposition was an occasion of much interest, and its success a cause of rejoicing in Pennsylvania. The collection of articles for its colonial and historical exhibit was in the eastern part of our State taken charge of by the Colonial Dames. Many of the members of that organization being likewise members of our own so that the committee's work represented treasures of both Societies. I understand, however, that the most numerous and valuable contribution from any one household was sent from the home in Reading of the Regent of Berks County.

In Western Pennsylvania Pittsburgh Chapter took the initiative, and ably seconded by Washington County Chapter and the Regent of Westmoreland County, forwarded to Atlanta a display of relics which I am told was most creditable. But the Allegheny County supply was not exhausted, for, whilst the Atlanta Exposition was in progress, when the great occasion of the year in Pittsburgh occurred—the presenting to that city of the Carnegie building by the donor whose name it bears—among the valuable curios which attracted attention and elicited admiring expressions from many spectators was the historical exhibit arranged for the museum by Pittsburgh Chapter. There hangs in this Carnegie building a portrait of the great Englishman from whom Pittsburgh took its name, on which is this inscription: "Original portrait of the first Earl

of Chatham. Presented to the city of Pittsburg through the efforts of the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

From Philadelphia there has been sent to me the copy of an ordinance, dated June 27, 1895, granting to the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the right to occupy the chambers of Select and Common Councils in Independence Hall, and on February 5, 1896, this ordinance was confirmed and a resolution adopted "that a permit be at once issued to the Daughters of the American Revolution to proceed with the work of restoration." Can anything be conceived more thrilling with enthusiasm than work such as this will be. The very rooms in which the Revolutionary Fathers took council to be restored by the Daughters to the appearance they bore over one hundred years ago. Can any place be imagined more appropriate, more soul-stirring than the surroundings this Chapter will enjoy when holding their meetings in the Old State House, which is an object of veneration to every American, under the same roof where the Liberty Bell has its home.

With such a theme it is well that my time is limited and that I am forced to keep to a plain statement of facts. But, with twenty-nine of her counties aroused to patriotic endeavor, with Independence Hall for use of the Philadelphia Daughters of the American Revolution, and with the Old Block House of 1764 in actual possession of the Allegheny Daughters of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania has much wherein to rejoice.

Madam President, I ask one moment's grace to express my thanks to those members of the National Board of Management whose courtesy during the year rendered official intercourse so pleasant, and I desire to add my testimony to the devotion and untiring energy of their labors of love for our Society.

JULIA K. HOGG,

Regent, D. A. R., for Pennsylvania.

Following the reports of the State Regents, two musical selections, "Boat Song" and "Afton Waters," were rendered by the Young Ladies' Chorus.



OFFICIAL.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Thursday, February 6, 1896.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held at 10 a. m. In the absence of the President General, Mrs. John A. T. Hull was elected to preside.

Members present : Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Burrows ; and of the Advisory Board, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Brackett, Miss Miller, and Miss Mallett.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the minutes of the regular January (2) meeting had been approved on January 14, at a meeting of the Board called for that purpose.

The minutes of the two special meetings (January 25 and January 31) were then read and approved.

Mrs. Blount read a letter from the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, of Fairfield, Connecticut, presenting on their behalf to the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a book entitled, "An Old New England Town" (edition de luxe). Mrs. Lockwood moved that the book be accepted with the grateful appreciation of the Board, and that the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to write a letter of thanks to the Chapter. Carried.

Mrs. Burrows submitted to the Board for approval a draft of a bill that had been prepared in regard to protecting the National Insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a view to presenting the bill to the United States Congress.

Mrs. Tulloch moved that this bill be accepted by the Board, and referred to the committee, Mrs. Burrows and Mrs. Lockwood, for final revision and completion. Carried.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents have been made as follows: Illinois, Mrs. James R. Kimball, in Rock Island; Indiana, Mrs. Mary K. McNutt, in Terre Haute; Maryland, Mrs. Louisa Graham Miller, in Salisbury; New York, Mrs. Grace Moffett Lansing, in Watertown; North Carolina, Miss Mary Broadfoot, in Fayetteville; Ohio, Mrs. Lucius B. Wing, in Newark; South Carolina, Miss Louise Miller, in Florence; Mrs. F. A. Waddell, in Chesterfield.

The organization of the Wilmington Chapter, Wilmington, Ohio, on January 30, 1896, is reported; and a letter of acceptance from Mrs. Kate M. E. E. Ridgely, Geneva, Switzerland, has been received.

As this is the last report that will be made by the present Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, she takes this occasion to acknowledge the uniform kindness and courtesy of her associates on the Board toward herself, and to express to them her best wishes for their future welfare and happiness. Accepted.

(Mrs. Hichborn read the above report for Mrs. Johnson, who was absent on account of illness.)

Mrs. Hichborn presented for Mrs. Johnson a letter and enclosures received from Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin, relating to the manufacture, by a firm in Milwaukee, of the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia. As it appears from these papers that these insignias were made in ignorance of the fact that a patent therefor was in existence, and that the firm making the same expressly state that no more will be made by them, the Corresponding Secretary General was, as suggested by Mrs. Johnson, requested to notify Caldwell & Co., the authorized licensees for the manufacture of the badge, to that effect; and to say that in the opinion of the Board no more stringent measures are necessary to protect the interests of the parties concerned.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL for the month of January.—A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on January 14, at which meeting the minutes of January 2 were approved.

No other business was transacted at this meeting.

On January 25 a meeting of the Board was held for the admission of new members, and other business.

Also on January 31 a special meeting was held, the minutes of which have just been approved.

Charters issued: Sergeant Newton, Cocington, Georgia; Lake Dunmore, Brandon, Vermont; Quequechan, Fall River, Massachusetts; Roger Sherman, North Milford, Connecticut; Astenrogen, Little Falls, New York; Melzingah, Fishkill, New York; Trent, Trenton, New Jersey; Morristown, Morristown, New Jersey; Continental, Plainfield, New Jersey; General David Forman, Trenton, New Jersey; Buff and Blue, Hoboken, New Jersey; Nathaniel Massie, Chillicothe, Ohio; Elizabeth Zane, Zanesville, Ohio; Elizabeth Benton, Kansas City, Missouri; Kenosha, Kenosha, Wisconsin; Nathan Hale, St. Paul, Minnesota; Columbia, Columbia, South Carolina; Mary Ball, Washington State (re-issue).

Letters written since January meeting, 122; postals, 157; State and Chapter Regent cards, 40; expenses, as per itemized account, \$11.34.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL for the month of January.—Application blanks issued, 4,585; copies of constitution, 542; Caldwell circulars, 300; officers' lists, 324; information blanks, 45; letters written, 53.

The issue of application blanks this past month has been twice as great as that of any previous month since the organization of the Society. The Corresponding Secretary General further reports that the work of her desk is up to date, all orders for supplies being filled, and all letters answered.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hichborn presented 91 applications for membership, making a total for the month of 631; number of badge permits issued, 99; applications on hand unverified, 20.

Mrs. Dennison reported: Application papers received since

January 31, 105; applications presented February 6, 105; total for the month, 725; badge permits issued, 25; applications on hand unverified, 20.

The reports of the Registrars General were accepted, and the total number of applicants were duly elected.

At the request of Mrs. Keim the Corresponding Secretary General was directed to write letters of condolence, respectively, to Mrs. Glover, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Mrs. Torrey, of Bridgeport, Connecticut (both Chapter Regents), who had recently sustained bereavements by death in their families.

Mrs. Hichborn read, on the part of Mrs. Johnson, letters received in regard to the insignia of the National Society being manufactured by other jewelers than Caldwell, to whom the contract for the same had been given.

The Registrars General were authorized to write to these ladies, expressing appreciation, on the part of the Board, for the loyal stand they have taken in this matter.

Mrs. Gannett moved, "That the National Board recommend that copies of the letters received in connection with the manufacture of two badges by the firm of Bundy & Upmeyer, be sent to Caldwell & Co., and that the latter be requested to compromise the matter with Bundy & Upmeyer, since there was no intentional infringement of any patent right. The Board recommended an amendment to the by-laws of the National Society which will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such a mistake in future.

Mrs. Hichborn moved that the Registrars General be allowed to hand over all unverified papers to the incoming Registrars General, with full explanation concerning them. Carried.

Mrs. Dennison asked that the Board will excuse the Registrars General from verifying any more application papers before the Congress. This was granted, with the provision by Mrs. Buchanan, "Except in cases where the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters wishes to appoint a Regent."

Mrs. Keim called the attention of the Board to a Chapter in Connecticut, organized a year ago, but which, owing to the

absence of some of its members, and other causes, had never had a meeting, and that as it appears impossible to call the Chapter together in order to elect a delegate, the Regent desired to know if she may not have the privilege of appointing a delegate to the Congress. The Board recommended that the Chapter call a meeting and elect a delegate.

At Mrs. Johnson's request, Mrs. Hichborn stated that a Chapter in Pennsylvania desires one of their delegates to also fill the place of another delegate who is unable to attend the Congress. The answer to this was that the Chapter would be obliged to elect an alternate.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was read as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE PER BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*Daughters of the American Revolution in account with Lillian Lockwood,
Business Manager.*

RECEIPTS.

December 1, 1895, to February 1, 1896:

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$344 10
To sale of extra copies,	16 33
To cuts paid for, privately,	14 00
To advertisements,	145 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts,	\$519 43

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

December 1, 1895, to February 1, 1896:

To mailing extra copies from office, second class matter, (as per voucher),	\$5 04
To postage,	6 07
To postage editor,	3 00
To freight and cartage extra, December numbers from printers, .	1 02
To freight and cartage extra, January numbers from printers, .	73
To freight and cartage extra, February numbers from printers, .	1 25
To expressage and manuscripts, plates, etc.,	70
To incidentals as per cash book,	3 45
To 500 postals, receipts,	5 00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures,	\$27 96
Delivered to Treasurer General,	455 21
Balance on hand,	36 26
<hr/>	
	\$519 43

BILLS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT TO TREASURER GENERAL.

December 1, 1895, to February 1, 1896:

Printers' bill for December,	\$310 91
Printers' bill for January,	253 15
Engraving December and January numbers,	29 20
Salary Business Manager,	100 00
Salary Proof-reader,	10 00
Two thousand Magazine folders,	7 00
Oak desk for Editor,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$730 26

The bank account stands as at last reported—a balance of \$122.25. Over two hundred have been added to the subscription list since the last report, nearly sixteen hundred Magazines having been sent out this month. This, of course, necessitated another increase of the edition—this time to 1,760 copies.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 1 p. m.

At the opening of the afternoon session, at 2 p. m., the report of the Curator was read and accepted, as follows:

Having been appointed Curator by this Board, I deem it an obligation, as well as a pleasure, to make a short report of some of the duties performed by me since April, 1895.

At that time I was made custodian of all articles sold by the National Society; therefore, have filled all orders for Rosettes, Directories, Lineage Books, spoons, ribbon, and stationery receipting for all money as received, keeping a regular set of books and rendering monthly accounts to the Treasurer General.

Since April I have received and hold receipts for the following amounts:

Rosettes,	\$279 93
Directories,	95 25
Lineage Books,	33 50
Ribbon,	1 00
Stationery,	136 90
Spoons,	99 75
	<hr/>

Making a total of, \$646 33

I have kept an account of all office expenses, making a monthly report to the Treasurer General of expenditures of same. I have charge of all stationery supplied office, keeping perfect record of amounts used by officers and clerks; ordering all stationery bearing United States stamps from postoffice.

I have mimeographed for Treasurer General 400 letters to Chapter officers; for Recording Secretary General, 250; Surgeon General, 210.

Have personally prepared for binding 4,300 papers. The number of papers having been bound reaches 11,000.

I have prepared a record of every Chapter in United States and am

daily adding all information obtainable. In due time these will prove of inestimable value to this office and will materially facilitate the work of the officers and clerks.

I have had the accumulation of eighteen months removed from the floor of the store room and neatly arranged in the presses which the Board wisely ordered at the January meeting.

All inquiries relative to the Directory, which was compiled last spring, were placed in my charge. While this work has materially aided in making the records perfect, it has consumed much, very much of my time, as the data that the compiler used was limited and uncertain as supplied by the Chapters.

The Card Catalogue was an innovation in April last, and I was made custodian of same. I am happy to report that it is up to date. I have type-written 3,132 new cards, comparing same with original records. A large number of the old cards have been replaced by type-written ones, all corrections being made in Directory and on application papers.

It is useless to add that I keep this office open daily till 5 p. m.; receive all visitors, etc., and do anything which may be requested by my officers, who are very kind and considerate of their CURATOR.

Report accepted with acclamation.

Mrs. Bullock moved that Miss Quackenbush be retained on the Card Catalogue, at a salary of \$45 per month. Carried.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee reported that they had heard from all the Chapters, except about fifty, and that the credential cards were ready to issue as soon as the returns from the Chapters could be verified.

The Chairman of the Programme Committee stated that several of the ushers declined to serve, and that there are several others who had said that it would be impossible for them to serve every day continuously. Mrs. Brackett read the names of a number of ladies whom it was proposed to substitute for those declining, and it was moved these names be accepted, and that the Chairman of the Ushers should be authorized to fill any vacancies that might arise. Carried.

The Chairman of the Committee on House, Decoration, and Music reported that the church in which Congress will meet is in good sanitary condition at this date, and the outlook hopeful for comfort.

Mrs. Buchanan asked the permission of the Board to have the reports of the officers prepared ready for the Congress and mimeographed for the purpose of distributing them among the State Regents, etc., as this would make them more accessible

than to have to go for them to the Magazine. This permission was granted.

Mrs. Lothrop, President Children of the American Revolution, made the following statement to the Board :

I feel that now the time is ripe that I can announce to the Board that without doubt the Society of the Children of the American Revolution will be so firmly established that I can drop its leadership by May and thus carry out the determination I held from the first, to retain the office of President only till such time as I could be sure that the Society would be on such a foundation as would best please the Daughters of the American Revolution.

That I could not thus express that determination before this surely, was in my mind, is obvious. But those who knew me best understood. It is imperative that my interrupted literary claims should once more receive attention, and as I am no longer needed, I can resign the office which I only accepted to do the work of organization.

I have embodied this in my report to the Congress, but considered it appropriate to announce it first to this Board.

I hope that Mrs. Cleveland, whose interest in all that pertains to children is widely known, will accept the office of President when I leave it in the spring. I have broached the subject to her, reserving for an appointed interview on the morrow, to thoroughly explain to her the scope and workings of the Society.

The statement of Mrs. Lothrop, President of the Children of the American Revolution, was accepted with expressions of appreciation from various members of the Board for the great work accomplished through her efforts.

Mrs. Buchanan suggested that the reports of the officers be printed and put on file in the office as records, and asked for an order from the Board to this effect.

In accordance with this suggestion it was ordered that the reports of the national officers be bound separately, obtaining them from the pages of the Magazine.

The Recording Secretary General read an enclosure from Mr. Hatcher, clerk, House of Representatives, reporting the favorable action of the House in regard to the bill petitioning Congress to grant a national charter to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa.

The Board adjourned at 4 p. m. L. M. P. BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary General.

Approved February 15.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Saturday, Feb. 15, 1896.

By order of the President General a special meeting of the National Board of Management was held this day, the President General presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keim, Miss Miller, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Dickins, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Stryker, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Avery, Miss Greene, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Peck; and of the Advisory Board, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Geer, and Mrs. Lothrop.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. Bullock.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved as amended.

A letter from Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York, was read, enclosing an article relating to the erection of a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships at Fort Green Park.

The application of Mrs. White, which had been duly verified by the Registrar General, was submitted to the Board, whereupon Mrs. Dickins moved that Mrs. White's application for membership in the National Society be accepted. Motion carried and the Registrars General were directed to notify Mrs. White of her election.

The President General announced that the New York City Chapter invited the Board to a reception at the Arlington Hotel on the 18th inst., from 5 to 7 p. m.

Mrs. Stryker, State Regent of New Jersey, extended an invitation to the Board to a "tea" at the Shoreham on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst.

On motion these several invitations were accepted with a vote of thanks.

Miss Desha, chairman of the Committee on National Charter, reported that the bill had passed both houses of Congress, and that the charter would soon be delivered to the proper authorities.

Upon request of Miss Desha the President General stated

that the Marchioness de Chambrun, great-granddaughter of General Lafayette, and honorary member of the Lafayette Chapter, of Indiana, was at present in town.

Mrs. Foster then appointed Miss Washington and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher a committee to wait upon Mme. de Chambrun to invite and escort her to the Continental Congress.

It was also suggested that Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee be invited to a seat upon the platform, in which the Board unanimously concurred.

The Recording Secretary General submitted the resignation of Mrs. May Saxton, of New York. Miss Forsyth moved that action be deferred upon this resignation.

Motion amended that the matter be referred to the State Regent of New York. Motion carried as amended.

A letter from the Secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter, of Ohio, was read, containing resolutions adopted by said Chapter in regard to unity of design for the field of our national flag.

On motion this was laid on the table for future consideration.

A letter was read from the State Regent of Minnesota announcing the death of a member of the Society who was a daughter of a revolutionary patriot, and requesting that a souvenir spoon might be sent to the family of deceased. On motion of Mrs. Henry this request was complied with.

A letter was read also from the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, submitting proposition in accordance with request from the Board, in regard to furnishing a new design for certificates of membership.

Mrs. Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland, moved that the National Society purchase and hold its own plate for certificates. Carried.

Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, moved that the proposal of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., be declined, but that they be requested to furnish designs and prices for plate of certificates, to be purchased if satisfactory.

Mrs. Avery moved that the matter be referred to a committee which shall consider and report upon it. Motion amended by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, "That Mrs. Foster be chairman of

this committee, and that she shall appoint the other members of said committee." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Dickins moved that the action of the committee so appointed by Mrs. Foster, shall be final, and that they be empowered to purchase the plate for certificates, at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars. Carried.

Mrs. Morgan requested information as to the cost of a charter as at present issued, and was informed that the outlay for material was within \$2, which amount is taken from the current fund of the Society. The \$5 received for each charter is not paid into the current fund, but is regarded as a contribution to the permanent fund for the Continental Hall.

A letter was read from the Sons of the American Revolution tendering a reception in honor of the National Board of Management and the delegates of the Fifth Continental Congress, at the Arlington Hotel on Saturday evening, February 22. Also an invitation to a religious service at the New York Avenue church, on Sunday, February 23.

A vote of thanks was given for these very courteous invitations, and it was ordered that the notice be read from the platform at the Congress.

Miss Forsyth requested that the names of the newly elected State Regents be announced from the platform.

The Board then adjourned. *LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,*
Recording Secretary General.

Approved February 24.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R., FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO 10TH, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand February 1, 1896,	\$1,692 90
Initiation fees,	\$352 00
Annual dues,	3,089 00
Rosettes,	3 00
Stationery and blanks,	2 70
Souvenir spoons,	22 20
Interest on Government bonds,	75 00
	<hr/>
	3,543 90
Total,	<hr/> \$5,236 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine Account.

Salary of Business Manager and proof-reader,	\$60 00	
Printing (\$372.29), and engraving (\$3.80),	376 09	\$436 09
		36 26
Less receipts,		<u>\$399 83</u>

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$87 00	
Office expenses,	20 00	
Engrossing charters,	7 80	
Clerk for Recording Secretary General, . . .	11 50	
Express on circulars,	1 35	
Engrossing articles of incorporation, . . .	1 25	
Frame for articles of incorporation, . . .	1 25	
Clerk for Registrars General,	30 00	
Postage on certificates,	80 00	
Postals for Registrars General,	12 25	
Application blanks and slips,	124 50	
Cards for alternates,	13 75	
Postals for rosettes,	5 00	
Engrossing certificates,	42 70	
Stamping stationery,	20 20	
Printing,	42 25	
Parchment for charters,	18 00	
Printing Treasurer Generals' reports, . . .	6 50	
Check for ancestor's catalogue,	30 00	
Clerk for Treasurer General,	30 00	
Incidentals and postage for active officers, .	31 60	
Postage for Chairman Committee on Credentials,	10 00	
Postage for Chairman Committee on Programme,	4 00	
Postage for Chairman Committee on Printing, .	1 50	
Postage for State Regent, New York,	11 00	
Postage for State Regent, Kentucky,	5 00	
Postage for State Regent, Massachusetts, . .	12 00	
		<u>664 65</u>

Rosett Account.

Expense,	\$40 00	
Excess to permanent fund,	1 90	
		<u>41 90</u>

Souvenir Spoons.

Excess to permanent fund,	\$60 71	
Spoons to real Daughters,	21 60	
	<hr/>	1,188 69
Cash on hand February 11, 1896,		4,048 11
		<hr/>
		\$5,236 80

PERMANENT FUND.

February 1, cash on hand,		\$477 40
Received from charter fees,	\$22 00	
Commission on emblems,	139 00	
Rosettes, excess of receipts over expenditures,	1 90	
Spoons, excess of receipts over expenditures,	60 71	
Life membership fees,	37 50	
	<hr/>	261 11
Cash on hand, February 11, 1896,		<hr/>
		\$738 51



